Reg & Love V

# BORGER BROOKS SELECTION TELEGRAPH. BOSTON RECORDER AND TELEGRAPH.

MATHANIEL WILLIS AND GERARD HALLOCK, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS—CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 24.-Vol. XI.

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Price, \$3 in 6 m. or \$2 50 in adv.

#### RELIGIOUS.

following Resolution:

Society, it ever becomes its members to cherish a deep sense of their dependence on God, and by fervent prayer to seek

be one, that stands in a different relation to God, from the mass of men with whom he mingles.

God has had something to do with such a man, which sets him wide apart from others; something, which all the united energies of this Society, or even of a world, could not effect. And men who come and choose the subjects of your ciety, or even of a world, could not effect. And men who come and choose the subjects of your patronage, make the selection with reference to that one thing, in such and not in others;—that one thing, done, not by might, nor by power, but by the Spirit of Jehovah.

does it not become a matter of heart-felt experience to all, that we are engaged in a work where our might is weakness and our wisdem folly? No, Sir, we cannot even put him on the course. But, Sir, this youth, who is the object of your charity, has only been touched by the power of God. The energies of his moral nature are as yet but the energies of a child. And who is to train him to the stature of a perfect man in Christ Jesus? Who is to make him strong in the Lord, and the power of his might?

I know indeed that his mind may be expanded, and his moral energies strengthened, by a sys-

I know indeed that his mind may be expanded, and his moral energies strengthened, by a systematic course of study; and that time and perseverance may make him a prodigy of intellect.—But, Sie, he may, after all you can do for him, stand only a cold mental monument of ice, to freeze the church of the living God.

Where then, I ask, is the power that, in his way up to the ministry, will transform him by the renewing of his mind, that will make the fables of heathenism and all her unsanctified poeti-

bles of heathenism and all her unsanctified poetical breathings, a quickening power in his way to holiness of heart? Is there one hand which this Society can stretch out, that will shield his silent bosom from the embrace of some hidden iniquity, that will wither up his hopeful piety? Who will stand centinel to his heart, as his expanding mind catches the glories of science, and intermingled and breathed in with a subtle and unseen poison? In all his preparation, such is the course through which each beneficiary makes his way to the ministry, that his heart is out of the guardi-anship of all human protection. And if he fall not out by the way, the miserable victim of some lust of the flesh or pride of life, it is to no shield and buckler of an Education Society that he owes

page of revelation, spirit and life to him? is not enough that he hold in cold speculation the

truths of the gospel. Holy Ghost; and when they are mighty in the Scriptures, it is because they are filled with the

This work, Sir, is as really out of our hands, as the redemption of a sinner from his grave of trespasses and sins, up to the bright and beaming holiness of God. And if there go not along with each effort of this body, the power of Christ, to will and to do, in each heart of a beneficiary, your

No matter, then, now much talent or wealth you enlist in this service, it is nothing without the blessing of God. The broad and permanent foundation of this Society is the spirit of fervent prayer, and utter dependence on God. A spirit that moves through the heart of each member and utters, like hole Paul counting up his labors. utters, like holy Paul counting up his labors "And yet I am nothing."

Such is the Spirit that well becomes us, in every effort made in this cause. For in every exertion here, how wide and vast is the responsibility.—

now stand; the Pauls, the Brainerds, the Baxters of the world, if God in mercy gives us any. But O, Sir, if God let us alone in this work, we

shall raise up men who will pull down the heritage of the saints, and enter into our flocks like

nighty and devouring wolves.

1 would, Sir, that this resolve were written, not with ink, and spoken into air, but that it were graven in undying recollection on the tablets of

our hearts.
Then, Sir, it would need no spirit of prophesy to say, that the righteousness of this Society would go forth as brightness and her salvation as a lamp that burneth. But if, departing from God, we say unto gold thou art our trust, or to any thing but him, thou art our confidence, God, and the salvation are the properties. any toing out him, thou art our confidence, God, ever jealous of his honor, and no where more than in the ministry of reconciliation, will stretch out upon us the line of confusion, and write Tekel on our preud and lofty exploits.

From the Gospel Advocate. THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

Cod forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Standing at the foot of the cross, and looking to him who died thereon, with the eye of penitential faith,—a flood of light above the brightness of the sun has often illuminated the gloom of despondency, and tranquilized the tumults of the soul. This light is not that cold speculative light which amuses only the understanding; it is the light of life,—a light that vivifies, invigorates, and warms the affections,—and at the same time and warms the affections,—and at the same time enriches the soul with the lovely fruits of right-cousness and true holiness. The black Ethiopi-an may look long enough at the visible sun and not be changed; but he who thus looks to the Sun of Righteousness, shall be enlightened and transformed into that divine image which has been so awfully defaced by the fall. For what is the gospel but the gracious interposition of celestial mercy for the deliverance of fallen man! It is mercy coming down from the throne of righteous-ness in the person of our Redeemer, that she may brighten the prospects, and revive the dejected spirits of the humble penitent. When all around him is dark and tempestuous, she opens to him a refuge from the storm; safe and secure, he hears the thunders only at a distance, and lifts up his eyes to heaven, radiant with hope and glistening with gratitude. The gospel is emphatically the glory of sinners, not of the innocent but of the guilty. Christ came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance; He came to seek and save that which was lost, and requires only a serious sense of our need of mercy, and an earnest application for it, that we may obtain it. Indeed the cross of Christ exhibits such an assemblage of all that is sublime and lovely in moral excellence,
—such unsullied holiness,—such inexorable justice, combined with such unfathomable depth of love, that it tends far above all other subjects in the Scriptures, to rectify the inverted order which sin has introduced, and to form the Christian character. It alone reveals Christ's ighteousness in the remission of sin; it magnifies justice in the many it. It shews justice more awful than if mercy had been excluded, and mercy more attractive than if justice had been dis-pensed with. In short it is a scheme of reconciliation, planned with such unerring wisdom, that it magnifies the law, and makes it honorable; whilst it magnifies the criminal, who broke the whilst it magnines the criminal, who broke the law;—for the respect put upon the law makes him honorable also. Hence both the sinner and the law have just ground to glory in the cross of Christ, as the wisdom and the power of God unto

Whilst we may and ought to trace out, (as far as the Scriptures authorize,) the deep and manifold wisdom of God in the congruity or a-daptation of the means to the accomplishment of this great momentous end, thus endeavor to confirm our faith by concentrating the different com-firm our faith by concentrating the different com-ponent parts of the gospel into one grand simul-taneous view, we must still remember that this enlarged consideration of the internal evidence and harmony of truth ought not to divert us from a pre-eminent regard to the doctrine ilself,-to that amazing & transcendent expression of love, by which our salvation was finished,—by which death was disarmed of his sting, & the kingdom of heaven was the anontide of everlasting love,—the meridian splendour of eternal mercy. All the preceding manifestations were like the obscure twilight, 'that shines more and more to the perfect day,' and that perfect day, which dispelled the shadows of Judaism, was, when Christ hung suspendents ows of Judaism, was, when Christ hung suspended upon an ignominious cross, and darkness cov-ered the land. The spiritual blessings antecedent as well as subsequent to it, are to be resolved into his meritorious obedience, and more especially into his expiatory and penal sufferings on the cross. In short, the cross of Christ is an object of such incomparable brightness, that it ject of such incomparable prigniness, spreads a retrospective, as well as a future glory round it to all ages, generations, & nations. The history of this sublunary world—its changes and itions, except as they relate to the kingdom of Christ and its glory, are comparative trifles,
—the sickly dreams of a vain philosophy. Even the mighty fabrick of the material universe is made to subserve the spiritual interests of this kingdom,—and when the eternal purposes of the Almighty shall be accomplished, 'the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the ele-ments shall melt with fervent heat, and the earth also, and the works that are threin shall be burn-ed up.' Thus hath Christ crucified been the subject of God's decrees before the world began, for the fulfilment of which it continues to be preserved. It is no wonder that the ancient patriarchs, who lived so many centuries before Christian era, and saw at a distance the day of Christ, rejoiced in the anticipation of his advent. Prophets, and kings, and holy men spake of it; angels are represented as desirous of looking inangels are represented as desirous of looking in-to the mysteries of it, and the Holy Ghost gave

testimony to it by signs and wonders."

If we would dwell in safety and happiness,ecure from the thunders of Mount Sinai, -we nust pitch our tents around the cross. The great doctrine of the atonement is that doctrine from which the others radiate as from their centre, and God recognizes no genuine piety, indepen dently of the pardoning and sanctifying grace, that flows from this doctrine. See then that you keep your eye fixed upon your Great Advocate in the courts above, that He may not only guide you in safety through the waves of this troublesome world, but enrich you, during your passage through it, with all spiritual blessings; for he still remembers and pleads in your behalf, what he once did and suffered for you: and such inter-cession cannot but form an indissoluble bond of ty will be the angels of the churches, in which we connection between heaven and earth, and thus

serve to elevate your hopes, to spiritualize your affections, and to maintain, in lively exercise, that mysterious and invisible communion with the living Head of the Church, in which the life disregard the word of God, and mind not the Saband power of godliness consist. A cold, histori-cal assent to an orthodox creed, may indeed lead you to the porch of the temple;—but only that faith, which is the fruit of the Spirit, and upon which all other graces are founded, and by which they are nourished and strengthened, can conduct you into the sanctuary itself, and inflame your hearts with the sacred fire of the altar.

#### AMERICAN INDIANS.

From the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR,—In the last number of the Re-Ma. Editor,—In the last number of the Recorder, it is stated that the Secretary of War, Mr. Barbour, is recommending measures for "rescuing from oblivion specimens of Indian poetry and eloquence," and "for taking the likenesses of the chiefs of the principal tribes by a first-rate artist," that posterity may be made acquainted with an interesting race, which a few generations to come will be deprived forever of seeing. So important, in the opinion of the Secretary, is this important, in the opinion of the Secretary, is this object, that "no time is to be lost."

While reading this article, the following reflections rushed upon my mind.

Is this interesting race of men in the opinion of our statesmen soon to become extinct? Does not every Christian blush at the thought of making exertions to preserve the poetry & eloquence and portraits of Indians, and of neglecting any means in our power to preserve these tribes from extinction, and raise them to honor and happi-ness in the kingdom of God?

O, Saviour of the world! where is the benevo-lence of thy followers? Whither has the com-passion of American Christians fled?

passion of American Unitstians field?

Shall our statesmen manifest more zeal to gratify the curiosity of future generations by presenting to them the poetry and eloquence and portraits of our red brethren, that Christians do to raise them to the privileges of civilized men, and make them partakers of all the blessings promised to the household of faith? Is not the salvation of one of the souls of these Indians more important in the eye of Christian faith, than the preservain the eye of Christian faith, than the preservation of their poetry & the external appearance of
their bodies? Ought not every Christian then
to say in the language of the Secretary that "no
time is to be lost," in bestowing the blessings of
civilization and Christianity upon these tribes,
and thus rescuing them from impending ruin?

If we neglect the opportunity God is giving us
of saving these tribes from temporal and eternal
ruin, and present to our posterit no higher exi-

ruin, and present to our posterity no higher evi-dence of our interest in this portion of our race, than preserving specimens of their poetry and elthan preserving specimens of their poetry and eloquence and external appearance, what will they
think of our benevdence? If one spark of love
should animate their breasts will they not charge
us with cruelty? Will they not ask, 'Why did
not our fathers size the precious opportunity
God gave them of evangelizing this interesting
race, that we migat have mingled our voices with
heirs is the garacture with and characteristics. theirs in the general assembly and church of the

O, Spirit of the Lord! Infuscinto the hearts or American Christians a holy compassion for these poor outcasts, and inspire them with a zeal for their salvation becoming the importance of the

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Under date of Sunday, April 17, 1825, Mr. Richards gives the following Dialogue between a Chief and several Natives.

The whole districtof Kanapale is now in La-The whole districtor Kanapale is now in La-haina, for the purpose of thatching a new church. After the morning meeting, I heard some of the people hewing sticks. I mentioned it to Ti, a chief who was sitting in the house, and requested him to go out and speak to them. He went, and after being gone some time, returned to give me an account of what had passed.

I will give you the dialogue, which had passed between him and the people, as nearly as I can

recollect.

Ti. What sticks are these that you are hew-

Peo. They are sticks for the church.

Ti. Is not that a sacred house?
Peo. We do not know. It is a praying house

for the foreigner.

Ti. No, that house is not for the foreigner. It is for Jehovah. It is sacred to the God of heaven, who, when he made the world, did not work on These sticks, you say, are for that the Sabbath. house, but if you hew them on this day, to-mor-row our teacher will come and burn them all with fire; for he says that sticks prepared on the Sabbath, shall not be put in the house of God.

Peo. We are ignorant. We have never learned any thing of the new system. We greatly de-

Ti. Well. I will tell you. In six days, God made Hawaii, Maui, Morokai, Ranai, Oahu, Tamade Hawaii, Maui, Morokai, Ranai, Oand, La-nai, the sea, the trees, and every thing; but on the seventh day, he did not work at all. Let us work on six days, and get our food, and tapa, and wood for our houses, but let us do nothing on this sacred day of God.

I will now tell you about our great, our good and new God. Give me your cars that you may hear. He is not like our old gods; no, not at all like them. Jehovah made the pele. He made the owl. He made the shark. He made the lizthe owl. He made the snark. He made the liz-ard, and all our gods. He loves all his creatures, and he has sent his Son into the world to save them. This we never knew till our foreign teachers came and told us. Now I say to you, like John the Baptist, Prepare ye the way Lord, and make a straight path for him. sent John the Baptist to preach in the wilderness; but the chief was angry and cut his head off.— Then God sent his Son, but ever killed him too. They pierced his side, and his blood run out, & s the thing to wash away our sins. they killed the great and good Saviour, and laid his body in a tomb. But listen, they could not keep it there. He was the God of the whole world; he is our Lord and our Saviour. Repent of your cins, and cast off your wickedness;-lean upon him, and walk with him; wash in his ood, and mind his good sayings, and he will save your souls.

Peo. What! if we mind his word shall we nev-Ti. Yes, we shall die; but when we die, what

hen becomes of us?

Peo. We are thrown into the ground, and cov-

ered up, and rot away to dust again.

Ti. Yes, our bodies die, and return to dust; but our souls live; and if we mind the good word of God, we shall go up on high to dwell with Je-

go up to join our souls, and we shall there rejoice above the dwellings of the stars. But those who disregard the word of God, and mind not the Sab-bath day, their souls and bodies go down below the earth, and have their dwelling place in ever-lasting first. asting fires.

Upon this one of the people, using the most expressive gestures, and exhibiting every appear-

expressive gestures, and exhibiting every appearance of agony, exclaimed:

"What words! my heart cringes within me as I hear them! How shall we ignorant men gain a knowledge of them like you here in Lahaina?

Ti. Stop your work and go to the house of prayer, and hear the word of our teacher. He has told us, and he will tell you. He has forsaken bis friends, and come across the ocean on purpose to tell us. Go, all of you and listen to him. Another then exclaimed, "O, what glorious news our foreign teacher has brought us!" A

news our foreign teacher has brought us!" Amother said, "My heart is full, it bursts with joy.
I will go. These ears shall hear."

As the chief was speaking of the conversation, he said, "I think my words went into their ears, then turned and went down their throat, entered the heart, and there stuck fast; otherwise their hearts would not have cringed & burned." As he hearts would not have cringed after him, sayhearts would not have cringed & burned." As he was coming away, one man called after him, saying, "If we turn to the palapala, shall we not all die by the pule anaana?" He answered, "No; for our God is all powerful, and none of those who learn the palapala can be injured." Another said, "Will not the poison God kill us." He answered, "No; he has no power. Jehovah will not permit him to hurt any good people."

The effect produced by this conversation was, that all the people were at meeting in the afternoon, and were among my most attentive hearers.

[Missionary Herald.

## COLONY OF LIBERIA.

From the Richmond Family Visitor.

Letter from Rev. Lorr Carr, Missionary at Monrovia, under the direction of the African Baptist Missionary Society of Richmond, to Mr. William Crane, Corres-

ponding Secretary. MONROVIA, APRIL 23d, 1826. Dear Brother,—I received your letter of the 29th Jan. 1826, and read its contents with much 29th Jan. 1926, and read its contents with much interest. I expected until yesterday that the return of the ship Indian Chief would enable me to converse with you face to face, but it is thought best for the good of the settlement that I should not leave at present, as the 150 persons brought out by Dr. Peaco have not gotten over the fever yet, but it has been very favourable with them.—
We have lost only three the Rey Moses Fear We have lost only three, the Rev. Moses Free-We have lost only three, the Rev. Moses Free-man from Baltimore, and two young children— the rest of that expedition are getting on very well. The expedition from Boston suffered very much. The loss was greater in proportion than common, and among the rest we have to lament the loss of Mr. Charles L. Force, the printer. We feel truly grateful to the great Preserver of the lives of his people, that in answer to prayer he has spared the useful life of brother Holton. His case was as alarming one: but his recovery His case was a alarming one; but his recovery sind margid. He has preached for us one. He still resides with the agent completes a room for him.—I wrote you by the Vine, since that time the agent accompanied by the Volunteers, has succeeded in destroying the always feetowat I rade Town, and release ing the slave factory at Trade Town, and released from slavery 55 persons. You have doubtless heard of the other re-captures which I believe amounts to 180 or 190. I think the slave trade is near done in our neighborhood, and the field for missionary labor continues to widen. When I wrote you last, I expected to have the school under way at Cape Mount, before this time, as I had concluded to commence as soon as the ship

had concluded to commence as soon as the ship arrived; but when she arrived I saw cause to renew my resolution to visit you in America, and therefore that important undertaking was obliged to be delayed, and I do not think that I shall be able to get it one the way in less time than 3 or 4 months. Brother Curtis [a young man of color formerly of Petersburg] is still willing to engage in that mission as soon as he gets his family in a situation to justify his leaving them, which I suppose will not be in less time than two months, & another young brother Wm. Stewart [formerly of this city] has promised to assist him. I hope however that the time is not far distant, when you shall hear something rather more encouraging on that subject. The only change in our native school here, is, that we have got brother John Lewis engaged in it. The articles that you ordered to be sent out, all arrived safe & seasonable. I trust we shall be enabled to get on well, brother I trust we shall be enabled to get on well, brother Holton will be in the public's employ until his year is out, in conducting the schools in this place. I had got one of my native boys ready, intending to take him on with me to America; but as I told you in your last letter you must wait another year, and by that time I hope matters will be so arranged that I can leave the country for a few months. I am happy to inform you that we have months. I am happy to inform you that we have succeeded in the formation of a Missionary Society here; the constitution will be sent on to you. I have sent you some specimens of our coffee which I hope yourself and the Board may receive safe, this coffee although badly cleaned, I think you will find of a middling good quality, & I have

er Holton joins me in love to yours Board. My love to all the brethren. LOTT CARY. Respectfully yours, VARRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELIGION. WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES-

MAY, 1926.

sent a small parcel in its rough state. Broth

love to vourself and the

The General Assembly having received reports the state of religion from 70 Presbyteries, and from the churches with which it holds correspondence, presents the following condensed abstract of intelligence, to the churches under its

Every year brings tidings of the enlargement of our territory, and increase of our ecclesiastical family. God grant that as our cords lengthen, our stakes may be also strengthened, and the bonds of our union be drawn closer and closer. Harmony in doctrine and discipline generally prevails. Differences of a minor sort exist among prevails. Differences of a minor sort exist among us, which may occasionally prevent all that fellowship which exists among the spirits of the just made perfect; but we bless the great head of the church, that no department of his kingdom on earth, of so large an extent, appears to live in more harmony and brotherly love. Whatever variety of phraseology on doctrinal subjects, or disconnent of the state of the sta discrepancy of views in government and disci-pline, may be found existing between individuals sections of our church, we have yet reason to rejoice that the doctrines of the Bible, as echoed

by our confession of faith, are substantially taught, and the letter as well as spirit of our ecclesiastical standards generally maintained.

In less than 40 years, through the blessing of the Most High, we have increased from 1 to 16 Synods, and from 6 to 86 Presbyteries—5 having been added to our number during the past year.

To enter into minute details, or even to glance at the intelligence received from every Presbyte-

at the intelligence received from every Preshytery, would extend this narrative to an unedifying length. A hasty sketch of the prominent features of the church in the respective Synods must

Beginning at the South, in the Synod of South Beginning at the South, in the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, the state of religion appears on the whole to be favourable. Though a large portion of her territory is yet mournfully destitute of ministers, churches, and even of the Bible—though in 20 caunties within the bounds of the Presbytery of Hopewell, only 2 ministers of our denomination can be found—though the Presbytery of South Carolina appeal to the General Assembly for missionary help, and call for 20 acc. Assembly for missionary help, and call for 20 active and zealous ministers, to supply as many organized and waiting congregations—yet we re-joice that a special blessing has been poured out on the means already enjoyed. In the Presbyte-ry of Charleston Union, several congregations have received a refreshing from the presence of have received a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Prayer meetings are multiplying, Sabbath Schools are recommended in the Presbytery of Alabama, to all her churches; and what is especially interesting, the coloured population are receiving an increase of religious privileges, and the means used for their spiritual edification have been crowned with a visible blessing. Upwards of 30 auxiliary Bible Societies have been formed within the bounds of Hopewell Presbytery, during the last winter. The necessity of educating pious youth for the gospel ministey, is extensively felt; a plan of a Literary & Theological Seminary has been formed, & more than 30,000 Seminary has been formed, & more than 30,000 dollars already subscribed to its funds.

From the Synod of North Carolina, nothing of

very special interest has been communicated. We hear of good outward attention to the means We hear of good outward attention to the means of grace, but accompanied with much lukewarmness and conformity to the spirit and fashions of the world. That instruction in bible classes and Sabbath Schools is enjoyed extensively by the rising generation—that the walk of many Christians is uncommonly exemplary—that hencyclent tians is uncommonly exemplary—that benevolent societies are receiving more liberal patronage than in former years—and that the standards of our church are stated to be steadfastly maintain—and are restated. ed, are matters of encouragement and consola-

From the Synod of Virginia, we have heard mingled sounds of joy and lamentation. Three of their congregations have been specially revived, and in several other churches, an unusual at-tention to divine things has appeared. But on the whole, this part of the vineyard, so often re-freshed, seems to languish. Fashionble amuse-

freshed, seems to languish. Fashionble amusements are seducing professors of religion, and
contentions are creeping into some of the churches. No wonder these things should make the
friends of Zion mourn! A dearth of spiritual inmeasures are in dearth of spiritual inthe content of the spiritual inor the Theological Samila Advisa, no wide support
ney, to bring forward more laddrers involved.
Lord's vineyard. 22,000 dollars, in addition to former benefactions, have been lately subscribed for
the support of that Seminary, and more is now
doing for the education of poor and pious youth doing for the education of poor and pious youth than ever before. The Bible Society and Domes-tic Missionary Society within the bounds of this Synod, are in a very flourishing state. Yet they mount the absence of the Comforter; and blessed

mourn the absence of the Country, are they that mourn.

Mississippi is the only Presbytery out of 5, within the bounds of the Synod of Tennessee, from which the Assembly have been permitted to hear. From this Presbytery no revival of religion is reported. The land is a scene of spiritual desola-tion. The inhabitants are rapidly increasing, and the ministers of our denomination are to the and the ministers of our denomination at the calls population as 12 to 230,000! Loud are the calls of our brethren for help. Shall they call in vain? The enemy is overrunning the land and fortify-The enemy is overrunning the land and fortifying himself against any future attack; and double the labor will soon be necessary to conquer, and obtain possession, that would now be necessary to take and keep possession of this field. There is no time for delay. New Orleans favours the reception of the Gospel. Large congregations assemble there on the Sabbath, and a church for manigers is in contemplation.

mariners is in contemplation.

mariners is in contemplation.

The Synod of Kentucky, includes that state, a large part of the state of Indiana, and half the state of Illinois. From this region also the reports are very defective. The cause of Christ, however, appears to be advancing. Truth is prevailing over error, and light is dispersing darkness. The scarcity of faithful preachers is greatly lamented; nearly half the churches being destitute of a stated ministry. Error has still an greatly lamented; nearly half the churches being destitute of a stated ministry. Error has still an extensive prevalence, and Christians are not yet united as they ought to be, for the support and spread of the gospel. Great efforts, however, have of late been made for the education of their precious youth; and we rejoice to hear that after nany struggles they have at last, at Danville in many struggles they have at last, at Danville in Kentucky, a literary seminary of their own. Re-vivals of religion have been witnessed in three congregations of Ebenezer Presbytery, in two of which 50 were added to the church. From the Synod of Ohio no very good news

have reached our ears. Complaints of coldness in professors, fondness for fashionable amusements, the increase of error, and general declension in religion, form the burden of their narra-tive. "Give us ministers," is the cry of many congregations, and is in fact the cry of all the

western country.

The Synod of the Western Reserve reports no general revival of religion. Several congrega-tions, it appears, however, have been especially visited from on high. The congregations in that section of the country are generally weak, and though better supplied than many of our western settlement:, are yet deplorably destitute of a settlement, are yet deplorably destitute of a stated ministry. In 30 townships, within the Presbytery of Portage, there are only 20 churches, and 10 Presbyterian ministers, while there es, and 10 rresbyterian ministers, while there are many propagators of error. Strenuous efforts, however, are making by our brethren, for the increase of the ministry and extension of the means of grace. In the midst of this wilderness means of grace. In the must of this whiterless we are happy to learn that our brethren live in peace and walk in the order of the gospel, that family worship is extensively observed, and Sab-schools and Bible classes receive increasing at-

The state of religion in the Synod of Piltsburg is reported, as on the whole, improving. Many churches, however, have none to break to them the bread of life, and "there remaineth yet very tention.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. Address of Rev. Mr. WARNER, of Medford, at the Annual Meeting, May 30, on presenting the

Resolved, That in the transaction of the business of this seiety, it ever becomes its members to cherish a deep season

The nature of the work in which this Society is engaged, offers the best possible reason for the resolution now introduced. For what is the work in which this Society is enlisted? A work the beginning and end of which rests on God. The individual, who is the object of patronage by the American Education Society, is ever supposed to be one, that stands in a different relation to God,

by the Spirit of Jehovah.

Now, Sir, were there no other thing connected with education for the ministry but this, that its subject must be "born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God," it would be reason enough that the mem-

God," it would be reason enough that the members of this Society should feel that their beginning was alone from God.

This Society could never have had even a name, much less a subject of its charity, had there not been other power, & other wisdom than man's exerted upon the objects of its benevolence. God, and he alone, who has come to the heart of a release and he alone, who has come to the heart of a rebel sinner by the might of his Spirit, has made it possible for us to be co-workers with him in building up a ministry for the saints. Let each individual that has given his thousand or his mite; let this whole body, enlist their talents and their piety and besiege one single youth, who is now of his own hearty choice urging his way to the ministry. Let them press him, while dead in sin, to count all things but loss for Christ, & to become a willing Paul in tribulation for the church; does it not become a matter of heart-felt experi-

his safety, but to God alone.

But, Sir, the man whom you are to put into the Bible and moves amid its sanctifying influence, must be moulded and shaped by other power than we can bestow.—Lead him, if you please, through all the great truths of revelation, and store his memory, and fortify his judgment, with each article of an iron creed; and while he may thus walk in proud self-satisfaction round the bulwarks of his religion and tell up her towers, being the settle of the settle

But the man, whom you are training to stand a herald of grace, must be one who is touched in a herald of grace, must be one who is touched in the springs of his affections. He must know the Bible, because he has felt its high and holy truths thrill thro' all the sensibilities of his being. The whole field of revelation must be one, through which he takes his way as well known; & known because he has moved there in the highest pos-ble interests of his moral require. The house the ble interests of his moral nature. The hopes, the fears, the joys and sorrows that spring up in the view of what is there disclosed, must constitute o small part of his happy or miserable existence. Now, Sir, where is the energy lodged, in all the strength of this body, marked for talents and piety, that can make one single truth, on all revelation of God, a living reality to the heart of one single subject of your charity? No, sir, men are transformed by the renewing of the

fulness of God labors will be air. No, they will be millstones on the neck of the church, to sink her in the

depths of the sea. No matter, then, how much talent or wealth

Another generation, and these sons of your chari-

much land to be possessed." Six churches are stated to have been revived, to one of which were added 60 persons, to another 77. Other congregations are in a favorable state, but in the majorness of their vows are charged upon the children of God. Vice, in some places, is on the increase. Good attention, in general, is paid to external means; the standards of our church are stated to be vigilantly maintained, and both ministers ar people are active in support of missions, theologi-cal seminaries, and in other labors of love.

The loud calls for an increase of ministers in the west, the distance from Princeton, and the inconvenience and expense of an attendance at that institution, have induced the Assembly to take measures to establish a Theological Semina ry west of the mountains. May the gracious smiles of the Great Head of the Church attend smiles of the Great Head of the Church attend these measures, and unite the hearts and the prayers of his people in this great and important enterprise. Soon may it be prosperously founded, long may it flourish, and abundant be the blessings it shall receive and communicate. May this school of the prophets nourish many a young Elijah, Elisha and Samuel, to oppose wickedness in high places. Every member of the church will grant to this contemplated Seminary an interest in his prayers.

est in his prayers. Within the bounds of the Synod of Philadel phia, nothing of special importance has occurred. In a few instances the spirit of the Lord has been poured out, and considerable additions made to the church. In the Presbytery of Lewes, the churches appear to be rousing, after a long slumber, and an unusual blessing accompanies the means of grace; and throughout the other Presbyteries, a good attention to outward ordinances is remarked. But the special influences of the Holy Spirit seem to have been withheld most of the churches in this Synod, during the past year. The Mariner's Church in Philadel

past year. The Mariner's Church in Philadelphia, under the labour of the Rev. Joseph Eastburn, is in a flourishing condition.

In the Synod of New Jersey, the Spirit of the Lord, as in former years, has "come down as the rain upon the mown grass, and as showers that water the earth." In the Presbyteries of Elizabeth levery Names and Successful Presbyteries of Elizabeth levery Names and Successful Presbyteries. hethtown, Newark, and Susquehanna, copious effusions of the Spirit have descended on no less than 17 congregations, while unusual ingather-ings of souls have given joy to many others. The revival at Elizabethtown, and in some other places, is still going forward with great power. Not less than 450 persons in Elizabethtown aone, are said, by their attendance at the meet ings for inquiry, to manifest an anxious concern their salvation. In the other Presbyterie connected with this Synod, though no particula excitement on the subject of religion exists, the

state of morals is generally good.

In the Synod of New-York, the Lord has been seen by his people, though in less stately and triumphant goings than in some of the Synod which are yet to be named. Large addition Synods have been made to some churches, and an unusual awakening exists in a few congregations; but the Synod have to regret that the revivals of foryears have not been repeated.

But the brightest manifestation of redeeming power which we are permitted to record, has been made in the Synod of Albany. In the Presbyteries of Oswego, Ogdensburg, and particular-ly in the Presbytery of Oneida, has the glory of the Lord been revealed, to the joy of his friends, and confusion of his foes. In the still small voice, in the whirlwind, and in the earthquake, souls have been arrested, overwhelmed and shaken by this new creation; and the things which might be shaken have been overthrown, that the things which cannot be shaken might remain. equence of this display of Divine power, the thehas been deserted, the tavern sanctified;blasphemy has been silenced, and infidelity con The wise have become congregations a reported as sharing more or less liberally these heavenly induced. Indeed, we are told, that not a town in the county of Oneida has been wholly passed by in this visitation of reviving sove. In this heavenly work, slumbering professors have been roused; distracted churches have united in peace; Universalists, so far from hopsalvation of all, have trembled for their own: Deists have forsaken their refuges of lies Papists have sought absolution from the High Priest above, and little children have filled the temple with Hosannas to the son of David. work continues, and long may it continue, till all the dross of error and of sin shall be consumed in the purifying fire of the Holy Ghost.

The Spirit of the Lord has descended also though in a less copious manner, within the Synad of Geneva, ten of whose congregations have during the past year, experienced his extraordinary operations on the heart. In the Presbytery of Geneva, 500 were the last year added to the church, and in the Presbytery of Bath, the churches have been increased by the addition of 200 This Synod, also, complains of a dearth of ministers in the southern parts of its bounds: ord is rolling forward.

It remains to notice the Synod of Genessee. such is the feeble state of the churches in the Presbytery of Niagara, that but one in all their bounds is able of itself to support the gospel. In the Presbytery of Genessee, there are appearanrevivals in two or three congregations; and in the Presbytery of Ontario, a special blessing has been poured out on one. In the Presbytery of Rochester, an example has been set of Christian activity, which all the church would do well to imitate. The Bible Society have providwell to initate. The Bible Society have provided 2700 Bibles and Testaments, and determined that every family in the county of Monroe, (which forms the boundary of that Presbytery) shall possess a copy of the word of God. Six thousand tracts, entitled "To every Mother in Monroe County," on the duty of praying for their children, have also been distributed. Every town in the county has a minister, either of the Presbyterion ounty has a minister, either of the Presbyterian or Congregational order. In one of their congregations, a revival has lately added 40 to the

hurch. From various parts of the country, we have heard, as usual, the lamentations of our brethren, heard, as usual, the lamentations of our brethren, over the ruinous vices of profane swearing, in-temperance, and Sabbath breaking. Particularly from the State of New-York, have we heard complaints of the breach of the holy Sabbath, by travelling in stages and steamboats, and on the grand canal. And what was especially greivous. t was stated that this pernicious example had sometimes been set by ministers of the gospel.-Against all these things, the Assembly woul

We have thus glanced at the history of the year, from which it evidently appears, that the Lord has not withdrawn from us the tokens of his favour, but is still waiting to be gracious The whole number of congregations, reported as enjoying a revival of religion, since the last Assembly, is S1; while more than usual blessings appear to have descended upon many more.

Nurseries ever lie near a parent's heart. As such, our Theological Seminary lies near the heart of the Assembly. The Institution at Prince-ton, still enjoys the smiles of the Great Head of the church. In her bosom have been nourished, during the past year, 119 of our candidates; about two-thirds of whom, have been, either wholly or in part, supported by the bounties of the church. Two new scholarships have been endowed, making the past year, 119 of our candidates; about two-thirds of whom, have been, either wholly or in part, supported by the bounties of the church. Two new scholarships have been endowed, making the past year, 119 of our candidates; about two-thirds of whom, have been, either wholly or in part, supported by the bounties of the church. Two new scholarships have been endowed, making the past year, 119 of our candidates; about two-thirds of whom, have been, either wholly or in part, supported by the bounties of the church. Two new scholarships have been endowed, making the past year, 119 of our candidates; about two-thirds of whom, have been, either wholly or in part, supported by the bounties of the church. Two new scholarships have been endowed, making the past year, 119 of our candidates; about two-thirds of whom, have been, either wholly or in part, supported by the bounties of the church. Nurseries ever lie near a parent's heart. As

ing the whole number of Scholarships 16. Still, however, her treasury is comparatively empty, her wants increase faster than her supplies. her wants increase faster than her supplies.—
When will the church, as a body, come up to
her help! How long shall we "charge them that
are rich, not to trust in uncertain riches, but in
the living God; to do good, to be ready to communicate, and thus lay up a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold
on eternal life." From the Seminaries of Auburn and Hampden Sidney, we rejoice to hear that their funds continue to increase, and their s likely to be widely extended. Under the care of our Presbyteries, we have about 200 students, on whom are expended not far from 14,000 dollars. While, however, there is such a call for ministers, the efforts in the cause of edu-cation are far too limited.

Statistics of the Presbyterian Church. It appears that there are under the care of the General Assembly fourteen Synods, comprising eighty-five Presbyteries, and that sixty-eight Presbyteries have sent up to this Assembly re-

orts more or less complete.

The whole number of Ministers reported by the above named 63 Presbyteries, is 985; of licen tiates 152; of candidates 176; of congregation of the ministers, 635 are settled pastors. and 350 are stated supplies, or without charge. And of the congregations, 944 are supplied, and 549 vacant. The number of communicants added last year in 720 congregations, is 9557, and ded last year in 720 congregations, is 9537, and the whole number of communicants in 931 congregations, is 99,674. The number of adult baptisms in 457 congregations is 1983—of infant baptisms in 751 congregations, 9397. Seventeen Presbyteries have made no reports on any subject to the present Assembly; but from the last reports received from 15 of these delinquent Presbyteries, it appears that they contained 150 ministers, and had under their care 32 licentiates 25 candidates, 251 congregations, and 9,995 com-25 candidates, 251 congregations, and 9,995 com-municants; so that the whole number of ministers now ascertained to belong to the Presbyterian church in the United States, is 1,135—the whole number of congregations returned is 1775; of communicants 109,667; of licentiates 184, and of

candidates for the gospel ministry 201. It is much to be regretted, that in more than 700 of our chunches, we are still unable to ascer tain even the number of communicants, and that all the Presbyterial reports are more or less im

#### DOINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[Abstracted from the Philadelphian.] On account of the ordination of Mr. Chambers b Western Association of New Haven, Ct. after having been refused ordination by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, a Committee was appointed, con sisting of Rev. Drs. Miller, M'Dowell and M'Auley, to attend at the meeting of the General Association of Connecticut, to be convened at Stanford the present month, "to meet a similar committee of that Association, if said Association shall be pleased to appoint one, for the purpose of conferring on the grievance of which the Presbytery of Philadelphia complain; and of inquiring whether any, and if any, what further articles or alteration of the present terms of intercourse be-tween the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the members of the Congregational Churches in Connecticut, may be expedient for he better promotion of the purity, peace and Christian discipline of the churches connected with the two bodies."

A resolution was passed consenting to the amalgamation of the United Foreign Missionary Society with the American Board, and recommending the latter to the favourable notice and sup-port of the Church and people under their care. An application to form a new Presbytery in

An application to form a new Presbytery in the county of Chenango and adjacent pertain the process. York, was granted. It is the Thetery of Cheaver west Tennessee, Shiloh, Mississippi, and North Alabama, were constituted a new Synod, denominated the Synod of West Tennessee; and the Presbyteries of Salem, Madison, Wahash, and Missouri, were constituted. son, Wabash, and Missouri, were constituted a new Synod, under the name of the Synod of In-

American Colonization Society

The following resolution was passed in favor of the American Colonization Society, viz. The Assembly having witnessed with high gratification the progress of the American Colonization Society in a great work of humanity and religion, and believing that the temporal pros-perity and moral interests of an extensive section of our country, of a numerous, degraded, and miserable class of men in the midst of us, and of the vast continent of Africa now uncivilized, and unchristian, are intimately connected with the

success of this institution; therefore

Resolved, That this Assembly recommend to Resolved, I hat this Assembly recommend to the churches under their care to patronize the objects of the American Colonization Society; and particularly that they take up collections in aid of its funds on the 4th of July next, or on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding that day, and whenever such course may be the't give them assistance in such a manner as may be most conducive to the interests of the general cause.

Profanation of the Sabbath.

A series of resolutions were passed deeply la-nenting the continued profanation of the Lord's day, and earnestly recommending to the minis-ters of Presbyterian Churches to address their people frequently and solemnly on the subject.

Among the resolutions is the following:

Resolved, That it be solemnly enjoined on all

the Presbyteries and Church Sessions in our connexion to exercise discipline on their respective members whenever guilty of violating the sanc-tity of the Sabbath; and that an inquiry should be annually instituted in each Presbytery relative to this subject; and that each pastor-should, at the earliest opportunity practicable, present this subject in all its solemn importance to the session of the church under his pastoral members whenever guilty of violating the sanccharge and invite the co-operation of its members in all proper and prudent measures for the suppression of Sabbath-breaking; and further, it be recommended to all our ministers and church members when travelling, to give preference to such livery establishments, steam boats, canal boats, and other public vehicles, as do not violate the law of God and of the land in relation to the Sabbath

Theological Seminary of HampdenSydney College.
The Committee to whom was referred the proposal of the Presbytery of Hanover respecting the Theological Seminary under their care, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted. In these resolutions the General Assembly agree to take the Seminary under their care and to re-ceive its funds, which are to be kept entirely distinct from all others. The Presbytery of Hanover have permission to draw annually or quarter-yearly for the avails of these funds; and also, to withdraw the principal, provided however that the proposal to withdraw shall lie before the Presbytery at least bytery at least one year previously to its being voted upon. The General Assembly are at lib-

The property of the Gen. Assembly amounts to \$111,542; all of which but \$20,700, is in some way connected with or applicable to Theologica Seminaries. This \$20,700 is applicable to Mis

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

[Abstracted from the Philadelphian.]

The present number of students in this Seminary is 114. The property owned by the Trustees, consists of 8 acres of land in Princeton, with the following buildings thereon erected:

1. A large stone building, four stories high; one hundred and fifty feet in length and fifty feet in breadth. In this building the students generally room, and the Professors lecture.

2 A Professor's house, built of brick, two stories high, forty six feet in length, and forty-four feet in breath. On the premises is also a stable.

3. Another Professor's house of brick, two stories high, forty-six feet in length, and 41 feet in [Abstracted from the Philadelphian.]

3. Another Professors house to block and 41 feet in breadth. This house was built by Professor Hodge, and the house and lot are mortgaged to him agreeably to the directions of the General Assembly, to to him or his beirs at a certain period cost of buildings,—not exceeding \$5000.

The Trustees also own and possess two libraries,

called the Green and Mason libraries. These libraries jointly consist of about 4600 volumes, besides

The Directors acknowledge the receipt of \$1178 during the past year for the assistance of indigent students.

### REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

At a prayer meeting held by the members of the Convention of Congregational Ministers in oncord, N. H. on Thursday morning, the 8th Concord, N. H. on Thursday morning, the 8th instant, Rev. President Tyler communicated the leading particulars of the late revival at Dartmouth College, from which we derive facts which we derive fa enable us to give a more detailed account of those interesting scenes than we have before seen.

Two or three years previous to the revival, had been marked by studidity among professors, not only in the Church, but in the College. In the fall of 1825, the people of God seemed quickened both in the Village and in the College. A prayer meeting was established, which was kept up dur-the the property of the property of the printer. ing the winter. On the last week of the winter vacation, a day of fasting and prayer was appointed, which proved highly interesting, and which diffused a deep feeling through the church On the return of the students, some of whom had spent the winter in places visited by the influen-ces of the Holy Spint, they seemed to bring the spirit of a revival with them. The Theological Society met and appointed a Committee to visit and converse particularly with their brethren on the momentous subject of religion. The Church adopted corresponding measures and appointed a committee to visit among their brethren, to excite them to activity and zeal in the cause of their Divine master. The effect was manifest, and very soon a cloud was seen rising, which in a few weeks suddenly burst forth with power and great

This was the last of February, or the very of March, -about the time, it will be recollected of the Concert of prayer for the Colleges. The first cases were in the village, but the work soon spread among the members of College, and exweeks, more or less cases of hopeful conversion came to the knowledge of Christians almost every day, and on some days, 8, 4, 5, and even 6 individuals began to rejoice in newness of life. Tho powerful, the work was remarkably still and silent; no extravagancies; nothing wild or disor-derly; but an awful solemnity and intensity of interest pervaded the minds of all. Convictions generally, though deep and pungent, were short in many instances continuing but 1.2 and a days, of these came out remarkably clear, and enjoyed great peace and comfort. Many who are quite considerable number of whom members of the Academy, were subjects of the revival; some of these, from 14 down to 10 years of age, give pleasing and very satisfactory evi-

dence of piety.

In regard to the number of hopeful subjects President Tyler was disposed to speak with great caution. He estimated the students at between 50 and 60, and the inhabiants of the village somewhat more. But few houses have been passed by in this wonderful dispensation of divine mercy—in some are to be found 3, 4, and 5, entertaining a lively hope in the Redeemer. In the College the situation was interesting when the students separatel at spring vacation Though some were indifferent, others were seriously inquiring.

In the vicinity of Hanorer, God is also extend-

ing the influences of his grace. The revival in Norwich, opposite Hanver, was noticed. In Thetford, Fairlee, and Bradford, on Connecticut

river, above Norwich, revivals have commenced. In this State the prospects are becoming more favorable in Haverhill, in the Society under the care of Rev. Mr. Powers. In Orford there is a considerable number of hopeful conversions, and the work is extending. In Hanover, East Parish, in Rev. Mr. Towne's society are some favorable appearances. In Lebanon several indulge a hope of an interest in Christ, and others are inquiring for the way of life and salvation.

ces, we think the prospects of a general revival are becoming more and more encouraging. In Hebron some are rejoicing in hope, In Lyndeborough a powerful revival prevails in Rev. Mr. Merril's society. In Troy, the revival progresses. In regard to religion around us in other pla-Merril's society. In Troy, the revival progresses, and in Keene the prospects continue favorable; and we might mention other places in New-Hampshire where some mercy drops have been felt and have rejoiced the hearts of Christians.

Now-Hampshire Removitors. New-Hampshire Repository.

The state of things is still very encouraging in this village, (Utica, N. Y.) There is constant evidence to believe that the Lord has not left us; and may we not hope, that for the honour of his name, he will yet appear in such a manner as to disappoint all the expectations of his enemies, and "turn the counsels" of the ungodly into "foolishness?" The present is a time of awful interest among us. It calls for special watchfulness, and peculiar fervency in prayer; and words must fail to tell the weight of responsibility which now rests upon the friends of the cause.

A revival has commenced in the village of Clinon; under circumstances which lead us to hope that the work will become powerful and exten-sive. Will not every Christian desire that the College may participate in the blessing?

A postscript to a letter received last week from

A postscript to a letter received last week from Canandaigua, states that the good work there is still in progress The work is still advancing in the town of Homer, and in Litchfield, Herkimer Co .- W. Rec.

Visit on board a Mexican Ship .- A gentlman of this city a few days since, took a number of Bibles and Testaments on board a Mexican ship, with a view of distributing them among the crew The Captain informed him that there were probably but few who could read; and this, on examination, proved to be the fact. Amongst those, however, who were able, there appeared to be almost a total ignorance of the contents of the Bible: and one of the sailors frankly confessed that he had never heard that there was such a book, or such a thing as the gospel. They appeared de-

lighted with the present, and promised to read their books and preserve them with care.
N. Y. Rel. Chronicele.

BAPTISM OF FIVE HINDOO CONVERTS. Letter of the Rev. Samuel Trawin, Missionary at Cal cutta, dated Kidderpore, 24th Oct. 1825.

Last Tuesday evening I had the unspeakable pleasure of baptizing nine Hindoos,—five adults and four children. Our chapel was filled on the occasion, and the spectators seemed highly interested by the scene. Several very respectable in-dividuals of the civil and military departments ested by the scene were present: the services of the evening were commenced by singing that beautiful hymn of Dr Watts', book i. hymn 39.

"God on his thirsty Zion's hill, Some mercy-drops has thrown," &c.

After singing, brother J. Hill read a chapter and engaged in prayer. Brother Warden then gave us an excellent address from Matt. xiii. 16 We then sung a Bengalee hymn; and I pro posed the following questions to the candidates, who stood up to answer them in the midst of the Question 1. Why do you wish to renounce

he Hindoo religion?

Answer. The Hindoo religion enjoins the wor ship of many gods, and proposes various modes of obtaining salvation: those gods I have worshipped, their modes of purification I have observed; but all in vain, therefore I wish to renounce it

Q. 2. Why do you desire to embrace the re A. Because, by embracing it I shall obtain the lvation of my soul.

dvation of my soul.
Q. 3. Do you know that you are a sinner?
A. Yes, I know that I am a sinner; I am a great nner, I have many times broken God's laws.
Q. 4. Without the pardon or removal of sin, you gain admittance into heaven?

No, I cannot; for heaven is a holy place.

and unless I am nurified. I cannot enter Q. 5. Has God provided any remedy to take away our sin?

Yes, God has provided a remedy; he sent the Lord Jesus Christ into the world for the purpose of taking away our sins.

Q. 6. Who is the Lord Jesus Christ?

A. He is the Son of God, and the Saviour Q. 7. How did Jesus Christ come into the

A. He came in human form

S. What did he give to save sinners: He gave his blood.

Q. 9. Do you then now, in this assembly, with one accord, before your own countrymen, and strangers, and especially in the presence of the great God, solemnly renounce all false modes of obtaining salvation, and do you cordially embrace the Lord Jesus Christ as the only true refuge? A. We do, we do; we renounce all other refu-ges, and cleave to Christ alone.

After answering the foregoing questions, with a simplicity which was highly gratifying, they all kneeled down, and in their devotional attitude were commended to God by prayer, and received into the visible church by the instituted rite of

baptism. A few observations were then offered to enforce upon their attention the obvious duty of Christian parents dedicating their children These new disciples then presented their dear

little ones for baptism, observing that the children were not their own, for they had given them to God; and that they would, divine assistance being granted, train them up in the nurture and adonition of the Lord.

Thus, dear and honoured directors, have we again seen the door of faith opened to the Gen-tiles: thus have we seen one whole household, & adorable Lord: thus have we behold the prancils, and their little buds, cut out of the olive tree which is wild by nature, and grafted into the good; where, according to apostolic testimony, they will together partake of the root, and fatness of the root. And now, bless the Lord, O ou souls, who remembered us in our low estate, for his mercy endureth for ever.

of thanksgiving was then sung, and A hymn of thanksgiving was then sung, and brother Ray concluded the solemnity by commending the new converts to the grace of God, who is able to build them up, and give them an inheritance among them who are sanctified. The European part of the congregation having dispersed, the natives still remained, and Ramhur-ree conversed with them more at large on the importance of what they had seen and heard. closed the most solemn and interesting day I have ever seen. Indeed we are all greatly refreshed, and now say among the heathen, the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad.

It is pleasing to remark, that a lady, to whom the Society is greatly indebted, sent S. R. 55, the day the natives were baptized, for the purpose building a school-room in their village. A ge tleman also, who was present, explained the next day to his servants what he had witnessed in the Kidderpore Chapel the preceding evening. Three days subsequently, his servants sent for Ram-hurree, the native preacher, and observed, that though they had been disposed, on former occasions, to persecute and injure him, for his profession of Christianity, now they were willing to give him a deliberate hearing, that they might judge for themselves as to the propriety of em-bracing the religion of Christ.

For the Recorder & Telegraph MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN WARE. This establishment, by means of an extensive capital and the enterprise of its proprietors, has within the short space of five years gathered around it a population of nearly a thousand inhabitants, & converted an entire wilderness into one of the most flourishing villages in New-England. It was to be expected that a population collected as this was, would contain a great variety of character and religious sentiment. This was the fact to so great an extent, that fearful apprehensions were entertained that there would not be union and strength enough to maintain the state. were entertained that there would not be union and strength enough to maintain the stated ordinances of the gospel. But Providence has been better than our fears. A religious society was organized about a year ago, and supplied with regular preaching. Since that time it has been constantly gaining strength and numbers. On the 12th of April last, a church was organized on purely example the strength of the stren purely evangelical principles. A sermon was preached on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Ely of Munson, which will be published. All the exercises on the occasion were peculiarly interesting and solemn. The church at its formation consisted of 22 members: seventeen have been added since, and two now stand propounded. On the 9th of May last, the church and society united in 9th of May last, the church and society united in a nearly unanimous call to Mr. Parsons Cooke, to settle with them in the ministry. He has accepted the invitation, and on Wednesday the 21st inst. is to be ordained. The sermon is to be preached by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge of Hadley. The society, assisted by the corporation of the manufacturing company, have contracted for the manufacturing company, have contracted for the building of a spacious and convenient meeting-house. The house is to be located on a delightful eminence north of the village, which commands a full view of the village, and of the surrounding scenery. The building has been com-menced, and the Corner Stone is to be laid with appropriate ceremonies immediately after the exercises of the ordination. An address is to be de-livered on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Vail, of

Brimfield. Thus, we conceive, the goodn God's providence has prepared the way for the establishment of Christian ordinances, and f establishment of Unristian ordinances, and to the stated preaching of the doctrine of the cros in this populous and interesting village. Man His goodness be continued, and may Christ and His goodness be continued, and the continued are him crucified ever be faithfully exhibited be accompanied with the converting and sanctif-ing influences of the Holy Spirit. And m ll his children acknowledge with grateful hea

## RECORDER & TELEGRAPH

BOSTON, JUNE 16, 1826.

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE We received last Tuesday our English publi cations for May. They possess their usual shaof interest.

London Missionary Deputation .- Messis. Tr. erman and Bennet, who have been employed for two or three years past in visiting the various Missionary Stations in Australasia and Polyne sia, as a Deputation from the London Missionary Society, left the island of Java about the 1st of October 1825, and arrived at Macao (China) or the 15th of the same month. Here they remaine till November 2, occupying a part of Rev. D: Morrison's house, the other part being leased to a merchant till the Doctor's return from England In three days more, sailing up the noble river of Pe-kiang, they arrived at Canton, a distance of about 100 miles.

The population along this river, they remark is "very great; and the number of boats, each containing its family, is almost incredible, as the certainly are innumerable. The smaller book are all managed by the females, while the hus bands and fathers are pursuing some other occ pation on shore during the day; these boats, which multitudes are always ready to take a fare both at Macao and Canton, are singularly clear and neatly arranged, and we observed in every boat, large or small, there is a part appropriated for holding one or more idols, with incense and sacred candles, &c., and that they never fail to light up these sacred tapers at sun down, and to burn their gilt paper, with other manifestation of their regard to what they call religion. Now in this, though the Chinese are 'altogether too so perstitious,' yet their diligence in these supersti tions awfully reproves the Europeans, or rather the Protestants of England and America here who pay no more regard to the institutions as principles of the true religion, than if they wer

Under date of November 15th they write-We have seen all that is to be seen in the sale urbs, or in the river, of this celebrated city. the city none are permitted to go; but two da since, we had the singular good fortune to for since, we had the singular good fortune to force ourselves through two of the gates into the cit, in two different parts, under the guidance of Captain H—— and Mr. M——. The crowd of Chinese contended with us, at the first gate; but while they were striving with those two gentlemen, Mr. Tyerman and I pushed through for a yard or two, so as to see the inside of the walls, and the streets right and left. but he for the part of the streets right and left. and the streets right and left; but they soon he and the streets right and left; but they south ried us back, and we were glad we did not go little bambooing for our temerity. At the a gate we attempted, we succeeded in gett through, without molestation, for fifty yards; thought it prudent then to retreat, lest the should compel us to remain longer than we will The outside and inside of the city are much the same. All the streets are narrower than Monmouth-street. They are from 3 to 7 fee.

Monmouth-street in trades distributed into closes—Shoemakers' streets, Tailors' streets, Mer. cers' streets, Carpenters', Butchers', Fish-mon gers', Looking-glass makers', Painters', Gold and Silversmiths', &c., ad infinitum. Only merchants, eating-houses, & barbers' shops, are every where. Some barbers shave the head, chin, and face others shave the ears, inside and outside; the nose in and out; the eyes, inside and out, or at least, they scrape within the eyelids, and cleanse the corners of the eye. Can we doubt but the great number of blind Chinese, and tender eyed, as we see every where, is partly occasioned by this pre-

posterous but universal custom? "Canton is about 15 miles above Whampoa (which is a part of this noble river, so muc nearer the sea,) where all the foreign vessels lie whether belonging to the company or not. We esterday had the delightful ing down, in Capt. Thomas's boat, to that place The scenery of the country is strikingly beautiful and the constantly varying scenes on the water are most intensely curious and amusing. had the good fortune to get on shore unmo and to enter one of those singular and picturesque buildings, a huge pagoda, of 9 stories, octagonal 42 feet in diameter at the base, and higher that three forts; one is called the Portuguese Folly, another the French Folly another the French Folly, from their having been abortive attempts, on the part of those nations, to overawe the Chinese.'

More Persecution in Switzerland .- Violent proeedings have been revived in the Canton de Vaud. A few months since, hopes were entertained that the iniquitous banishment of these excellent ministers, Rochart, Olivier, Chavaunes & Juvet, and a number of estimable laymen, had caused the Council to relent. But not so. Sas the Congregational Magazine, speaking of recent

events, "Several persons have been condemned to fines, with heavy costs, and others to exile of different periods, from one year and a half to two and three years. A young minister, who had been condemned to banishment, is also obliged to repay 50 louis, (we suppose old louis, worth about 23s. each,) which had been granted him at a College exhibition. Another minister of distingu ed fidelity and zeal, but whose prudent and incl fensive conduct had been so far respected by th men in power, that they had not instituted pr ceedings against him, is apprehensive that On the Lord's d cannot much longer escape. On the Lord's di before our last advices, he had held a meeting the concealment of a wood, and he, with his low-worshippers, escaped being apprehended the gens d'armes, only in consequence of havin changed their plan for that day. We have set different sums for the assistance of those sufference. whose cases are satisfactorily ascertained; shall, providence enabling, proceed with all the expedition that is consistent with careful inve ation. The banishment of some who were e gaged in trade, is productive of ruin to their ten poral interest. In the midst of these proceeding o injurious to the sufferers, and so deeply graceful to the oppressors, our hearts are gla ed with the intelligence, that "the Gospel spi spread and that the pious clergy, non-separatists, are acting nobly,"

Anniversaries .- Nearly 50 public services and meetings of various religious Societies were advertised to take place in and about London during the month of May. An account of those which are most important, will doubtless be eof tained in the English Magazines for June.

London J witzerland,) A circle is no om many un rery opportuni Rev. G. W Russian Polan That there is le; and to s Gospel pr heir welfar ly the castin nciling of Christian end sing to the heir receiving rork, are doub version of th all grace pour comany may be means! May which I pour or answered of Go Rev. F. W. d) under da we sold 19 c On morning II they had or e asked for

The Jews .-

Catholics in Archbishops a isting of fourte hat the Catho with every reg ent may ass re permitted t notes—that, the m as a tern Frevere the E sly invok or them w ct the imag ieving that efficacy-Ten Comman excludes "are no wilfully an have been bibed it from rament of the Christ to be tre ent—that no as will of Pope of solutions of sular confes his Church—th murder per bereties, nor the legiance to the

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THE We have give ny in Africa. the Coloniza It is stated by and the month out three death dren; and that gering decline The civil pre Colony, and the respectively ser

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desers. To nployed for the various and Polyne-Missionary t the 1st of (China) on y remained Rev. Dr. leased to a m England. distance of

boats mark maller boats other occu se boats, of ularly clean ed in every ppropriate vn, and to se supersti-s, or rather they were

write,ity. Into e to fore wd of Chigate; but two gentley soon hur-not get a At the next in getting y yards; but t, lest they ian we willy are much ibuted eets, Mer-, Gold and ie; the nose or at least,

at the great eyed, as we d by this pre-Whampoa, er, so much gn vessels lie, or not. to that place. on the water ting. picturesque octagor higher that their having

-Violent prohe Canton de were enternent of those er, Chavaunes Playmen, had not so. Says king of recent

to exile of dif-half to two and who had been obliged to reworth at him at a Col-of distinguish-dent and inof-bected by the instituted prothe Lord's day d a meeting in rehended by We have sen those sufferers ertained; and with all the reful investiwho were ento their teme proceedings, so deeply dis-is are gladdenospel spreads, paratists, are

> services and cieties were about London ount of those for June.

The Jews .- Rev. J. J. Banga, a missionary of the London Jews' Society, writes from Berne Switzerland,) under date of December 3, 1825.— A circle is now forming here, chiefly of ladies, of shom many understand English, in order to watch

every opportunity to promote our cause." Rev. G. Wermelskirch writes from Posen Russian Poland) under date of Jan. 2, 1826,-(Russian Poland) under date of Jan. 2, 1826,—
That there is a stir among the Jews, is undeniable; and to speak but of Posen, the first object of the Committee is gained here. The Jews hear the Gospel preached; Christians are interested in their welfare; and, what is also pleasing, not only the casting mony of the Jews has been the onciling of the Gentile world, but also, the Christian endeavor to evangelize them, proves a blessing to the Christian church: what then will heir receiving be? All who labor in this blessed work, are doubtless greatly instrumental in the conversion of the whole world. May the God of conversion of the whole world. May the God of ill grace pour out of his abundance upon us, that many may be turned to righteousness by our means! May this, and all other like wishes, which I pour out before the throne of grace, be inswered of God for his mercy sake!"

Rev. F. W. Becker writes from Lublin (Poud) under date of Aug. 23, 1825,-" To-day we ave sold 19 copies of the Prophets in Hebrew." On morning of the 24th, 10 other copies, being all they had on hand, were sold; and many more ere asked for during the day.

Catholics in Ireland .- The Roman Catholic rchbishops and Bishops in Ireland, thirty in umber, have published a "Declaration," conisting of fourteen articles, in which they affirm, hat the Catholic religion is perfectly consistent with every regular form which human governent may assume-that the Catholics of Ireland re permitted to read authentic & approved transations of the Holy Scriptures with explanatory otes-that, though they believe the age of mirales is not past, this belief is not required by em as a term of communion-that though they evere the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, and sly invoke their intercession," they do not or them with divine worship-that they reet the images of Christ and his saints, without eving that they are endowed with any intrinefficacy-that they receive and respect the n Commandments-that heresy, in their opinexcludes from the kingdom of God, though are not obliged to believe that all those wilfully and obstinately attached to error, have been seduced into it by others, or have bibed it from their parents"-that in the Saament of the Lord's Supper they believe Jesus hrist to be truly, really, and substantially pres--that no actual sin can be forgiven at the ill of Pope or Priest, without repentance and elutions of amendment-that the duty of auular confession flows from the power of foring and retaining sins, which Christ left to Church-that they do not believe it is lawful murder persons under pretence of their being etics, nor that " no faith is to be kept with her-"-that they will be faithful and bear true alnance to their sovereign Geo. 4th, and do not ieve that any Pope or Prelate has, or ought to we, any civil power, either directly or indirect-with that realm—that they will defend to the get of their power the present arrangement operty in Ireland, as established by the laws, will not exercise any privilege to which they or may be entitled, to disturb and weaken the otestant religion and Protestant Government irat country.

declarations would seem to give a better Catholicism in Ireland than in another than conntries. View it now in another than colliness Leo 12th," says the London tist with the Catholicism is Catholicism in Catholi phire. Dliness Leo 12th," says the London aptist. We zine, "compassionating his Cathlic fandt, has extended the benefits of the ubilect all the kingdoms of Europe. In conquence, the Jubilee was proclaimed in the London District, on Sunday, April 9, and will confine six months. During that time, all good atholics who confess their sins to the Priest, resive the Holy Sacrament, and visit, 15 thres, as Church appointed by the Bishop for that purose, to pray for the establishment of the Papacy, and the confusion of thereties, may obtain a plenarindulgence, i. e. a remission of whatever temoral punishments their transgressions may have icurred, the sternal punishment being remitted their baptism! This is Popery in the nineteenth natury."

Dissenters .- A petition has been presented to rliament from the Dissenters of Wareham, for e removal of those restrictions under which the stant Dissenters of England still lie. By present law on the subject, Episcopalians aare eligible to offices of honor or profit. If ch petitions should become general, (as there me reason to believe they will,) it is possible ange in favor of Dissenters might be effected.

a the last six years, the Society in England for relief of aged and infirm Baptist Ministers, ve distributed \$3,654, besides funding \$3,838 re in the 4 per cent stock.

THE AFRICAN COLONY.

We have given, on our first page, several interting particulars concerning the American Colny in Africa. The official organ of publication the Colonization Society communicates other ts which are equally encouraging.

It is stated by Mr. Ashmun, the Society's Ant at the Colony, that between the 17th of June d the month of December 1825, there had been three deaths of adult persons, and two of chiln; and that the former had all been in a lining decline for several months.

The civil prerogatives and government of the ony, and the body of laws by which they are pectively secured and administered, continue eceive the approbation of all concerned. n respect to the means of subsisting, we are

ared that the emigrants generally live in a style neatness and comfort, approaching to elegance me instances, unknown to them while in erica: That a family which has resided twelve nths in the Colony, cannot be found without the ins of furnishing a comfortable table; nor an ividual of any description, destitute of decent

All," says Mr. Ashmun, as quoted from th pository—" all are successfully engaged in Ilding their dwelling and other houses; and at same time improving their town premises— ay their plantations—and all these labours, it

lore recently however, as stated in our last, a consider sortality has prevailed among the new emigrants.

is to be recollected, are supplementary to the gen-eral burden of finding for their families in the meantime, a reputable and comfortable mainte-

The religious character of the Colonists.

Happily, a large portion of the settlers were, previous to their emigration, the members of re-

previous to their emigration, the members of re-ligious connexions in America.

It is almost unnecessary to add, that the Sab-bath is universally observed with all the outward marks of religious decorum—that domestic wor-ship is common—that Sunday schools, both for native and settlers' children, are zealously sus-tained, numerously attended, and productive of the happiest fruits—that there is a general atten-dance of all classes, on the public and occasionthe happiest truits—that there is a general attendance of all classes, on the public, and occasional, worship of God—and that charitable and pious associations, chiefly for the religious tuition and bringing up of native children, are on foot, and appear to have been undertaken in that spirit of intelligent zeal which ensures both persecutive and success.

verance and success.

During the latter half of the past year, two commodious and beautiful chapels, each sufficient to contain several hundred worshippers, have been erected, and consecrated to the Christian's God. erected, and consecrated to the Christian's God. The well adjusted, and plainly ornamented spire of one of these, is among the first objects which occur to the observer on approaching the town, from the road-stead. These little churches stand on the confines of a once gloomy forest, consecrated to the demon-worship of the natives.

The Board may rely with confidence, that the pure doctrines and precepts of Christianity are here taught us, both from the desk, and by the examples of its ministers.

The Holy Author of our religion and salvation, has made the hearts of a large proportion of these people, the temples of the Divine Spirit. The faith of the everlasting gospel, with an evidence and a rength which nothing short of the power of the Almighty can produce or sustain, has become

the Almighty can produce or sustain, has become the animating spring of action, the daily rule of life, the source of immortal hope and ineffable en-

joyment, to a large proportion of your Colonists.

The morals of the Colonists.

The moral character of the Colonists is, generally, good. There is a powerful preponderance of example and of influence on the side of moral virtue; and every species of open vice is, by the general frown, either put out of countenance or driven out of sight. Occasional instances of drunkenness, licentiousness, and fraud, there certainly are; but these instances are either so certainly are; but these instances are either so unfrequent in themselves, or so cautiously con-cealed from public view, as very seldom to come to light. In either case, a conclusion is authoriz-ed favourable to the general tone of moral feel-

ed favourable to the generatione of moraling, and the correctness of the general practice.

The vice of common swearing is, I am happy to inform the Board, unknown in the Colony. In such edium and abhorrence is the practice held, such odium and abhorrence is the practice held, that nothing but the momentary intoxication of ungovernable passion, can extort from those for-merly most enslaved to the habit, expressions once as natural as the breath they respired.

The relations of the Colony with the neighbor-ing Tribes.

The first effects of the Colony in civilizing and

improving the condition of the natives of Africa, are beginning to be realized.

The policy which I have invariably pursued in all the intercourse of the Colony with them, is that of benevolence, humanity and justice. They have been treated as men and brethren of a common family. We have practically taught them, mon family. We have practically taught them, in the spirit of the parent institution, that one end of our settlement in their country, is to do them good. We have adopted sixty of their children; and brought them forward as children of the Colony—and shown a tender concern for their happiness & a sacred regard to their rights, even when possessed of a dictatorial power over both. Our influence over them is unbounded—it is increasing—it is more extensive than I dare, at this early period, risk my character for veracity, by asserting. But I beg leave to refer at least. this early period, risk my character for veraci-ty, by asserting. But I beg leave to refer at least, to facts already communicated—to our military expeditions into the heart of their country, unin-terrupted,—to our purchase of the St. Paul's—ad-mission into Grand Bassa, and acquisition of the Sesters. On several occasions of alarm from the interior, the whole population of the country has been ready to throw itself into our arms for protection. No man of the least consideration in the country, will desist from his importunities, till at least one of his sons is fixed in some settler's

family. One of the most obvious effects of this Colony, has already been to check, in this part of Africa, the prevalence of the slave-trade. The prompt-ness and severity with which our arms have, in every instance, avenged the insults and injuries offered by slave ships and factories to the Colony, have, I may confidently say, banished it forever from this district of the coast.

To the lasting honor of the American Coloniza-

tion Society, it has founded a new empire on this continent, of which the basis is Christianity, intelligence, and rational liberty;—has conducted it happily through the perilous stages of its incep-tion and early growth;—has seen its members in the full possession of the means of acquiring the comforts of life, and sustaining against any anticipated opposition, the stand to which they are advanced. The Society has demonstrated experimentally to the world, the soundness of the views with which they appeared before it in 1817—18, without funds patranage or a precedent in —18, without funds, patronage, or a precedent in the annals of the human race. And in having achieved so much, it has, in my opinion, compassed the special design of its institution; and must from this region are the great work of solufrom this period, resign up the great work of colonization, considered as an object of national ben efit, to the national patronage.

At the General Convention of Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers in New Hampshire, held last week at Concord, it was recommended that the first Friday in July next be observed by the churches as a day of Fasting and Prayer for a revival of religion. The Convention Sermon was preached by the Rev. Phinehas Cook of Acworth. Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Stoddard, was appointed for the same service in 1827.

The second Report of the N. H. Colonization Society was read at the annual meeting in Concord on Thursday evening of last week. Receipts during the year, \$512, 60-expenditures \$433, 28. Balance in the treasury, 79, 37. The Report, says the N. H. Repository, to which we are indebted for the above facts, " was highly interesting, and is to be printed and distributed by order of the Society."

MR. CORNELIUS' SERMON ON THE TRINITY. Our readers will learn with pleasure, that a second edition of the Discourse on the Trinity (noticed in the Recorder & Telegraph of April 7) by Rev. Elias Connelius, of Salem, has recently been published. This is an able Discourse, and well supplies a deficiency which has long existed, and has been deeply felt by many friends of truth, especially in this part of our country. Numerous treatises on the doctione of the Trinity, of high value, are indeed already in print; some of the well adapted to the state of theological controversy in the present age, and in this

portion of the church. But few or none of them were suited to popular use. To the student or divinity they were all that could be desired; buttl jey were too extended, elaborate and learned, to be useful to the generality of persons who need i nstruction on this fundamental truth of the Chr istian system. A lucid and simple exhibition of t be doctrine, and of the evidence on which it rests, adapted to common minds, while it should present to the more studious and enlightened a condensed view of the results of a thorough investigation, was greatly needed. Such an exhibition is now furnished us in Mr. Cornelius' Discourse. We have, in the first place, a judicious and accurate statement of the doctrine; secondly, a brief but perfectly satisfactory exhibition of the proofs on which it rests, followed by conclusive answers to the most plausible objections; and thirdly, an interesting view of the practical and fundamental importance of the doctrine. - Every minister of the gospel ought to possess a copy of this discourse, & to encourage its circulation among his people

MR. WILLIAMS' INSTALLATION SERMON.

The Rev. Samuel P. Williams' Sermon at the Installation of Rev. Dr. Dana as Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Society in Newburyport, has just issued from the press of Mr. W. Palfrey, of Salem. It treats of the Duties of Congregations to their Pastors—a subject which merits more attention than it receives, both from ministers and people. The duties mentioned, are 1. Providing for his temporal subsistence. 2. A faithful attendance on his instructions, a candid hearing and cordial reception of his message. 3. Recognizing their Pastor as a guide and ruler in the house of God; and obeying and submitting to him in the Lord. 4. Honoring him with their love and confidence. 5. A habit of praying for him. As inferences it is remarked, 1. That the universal neglect of these duties will be fatal to the comfort and hopes of the Pastor. 2. The happiness of the people themselves will be prometed by observing them. 3. The glory of God .-A few copies of this valuable Discourse may be had at Crocker & Brewster's, or at Cummings & Hilliard's. Also at Whipple & Lawrence's, of

MEMOIRS OF JANE TAYLOR.

We are happy to announce to the public, that Messrs. Crocker & Brewster, of this city, have in press, and will speedily publish, the Memoirs and poetical remains of the late JANE TAYLOR, with extracts from her correspondence. By her brother, Mr. Isaac Taylor. The London edition comprises two volumes 12 mo. of more than three hundred pages each; which will in this edition be included entire in a single volume, of about the same number of pages as one of the above.

Tract Society.—The Baptist Evangelic dal Tract Society of Massachusetts, at their late annual meting, voted tecome auxiliary to the American Tract Society.

On Wednesday of last week, the Rev. Heney Wood, was ordained to the pastoral care of the Church and Congregation in Golfstown, N. H. and at the same time Rev. Jacob Little of Boscawen, as an evangelist.

At Middletown, Ky. on the tenth of May 1826, Messra. Wm. M. King and Samuel K. Sneed were ordinged by the Presbytery of Louisville as Evangelists to preach the

understand that the Rev. Daniel A. Clark late of Am-We understand that the New Daniel as claring as to America, Mass, has accepted a call to settle as Paster of the language and that his intelligent will take place on Wednesday the 14th inst.

The "New Hampshire Repeatory," published at Concord, & the "New England Observer" at Keene, are to be united under the name of Repository & Observer. The united paper will be published at Concord, and udited by Rev. J. M. Putnam, who at present publishes the Obsery

### POLITICAL AND OCCASIONAL.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Congress, arrived at this port on Saturday last, London papers have been received to May 6th.

On the 5th of May a bill passed the House of Commons enabling ministers to bring bonded can into the market, to the amount of 500,000 quarters—the operation of the measure being confined however to two mouths.

The disorders in consequence of the distress in the manufacturing towns appear to have in some measure abated. A meeting, at which the Lord Mayor presided, was held at the City of London Tavern, on the 2d of May, at which measures were adopted for procuring contributions for the relief of the sufferers. The King subscribed £2000, the relief of the sufferers. The King subscribed £2000, the Marquis of Stafford, the Duke of Northumberland, and others, £1000 each, and many invisiduals £500, and smaller sums.

smaller sums.

The people of Belgium have begun to form a volunteer corps, to be called *The Free Legion*, for the purpose of aiding the Greeks. It is to embark as soon as possible, at Antwerp or Ostend, for Greece.

The merchants of Antwerp and Hague have refused to sell all warlike munitions to the agents of the Pacha of F. vpt. It is stated in the Constitutionel, that since the first of January 2000 officers of the French army, diagusted at the conduct of ministers, had solicited leave to retire.

GOOD NEWS FROM GREECE-if true By the Desdemona from Havre, we have files of Le Con-itutionel to the 29th of April, inclusive, and hosten to by before our readers the following glorious news from

Greece.

Corfu, April 5.—The obscurity which has hitherto reigned over the horizon of Greece has been dissipated—
Ibrahim having lost a large portion of his array in his reiterated attacks upon Missolonghi, lately recalled to his assistance the troops which he had left at Glanentza and Pyrgos, to the number of 4000 men, and on the 24th of March middle a general averagit, which he was restalled. March made a general assault, in which he was mortally wounded. The enemy attacked the city upon the sea side where the fortifications were known to be weakest. It is not known how many men have fallen on each side, but it is pretended that several thousand Turks have been killed

pretended that several thousand Turks have been killed. That 5000 Greeks who arrived during the heat of the action, fell upon the Turks Stubs accomplished the victory. These troops were commanded by Col. Fabvier. Ibrahim received his wound from the musket of a soldier, who saw him employed in giving orders to his troops and recalling them to discipline.—After this defeat Ibrahim took refuge in Lepanto, and passed over to Patras. Thus finished this famous siege, from which the enemies of liberty expected their triumph, and flattered themselves with the hope of soeing the Greeks fall and return to slavery.

The state of things in the Pelopennessus improves every day, and every thing has become more regular, and returning to order.

ng to order.
Under the date of Ancona, April 15, confirms the above

Under the date of Ancons, April 15, confirms the above defeat, adding the death of Ibrahim.

In another letter from Corfu, it is said Missolonghi still holds out—repelling all the assaults of the Turks. The camp of the Arabs has been burnt.

Another letter, from Zante, April 5, says every thing is still in favour of the besieged. The camp of Ibrahim has been burnt, and his troops discouraged. At this moment we hear a very heavy cannonade in the direction of Missolonghi. We have no fear, as the garrison is well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

ith provisions and ammunition.

Under the date of Augsburgh, April 24, we find the folwords:—"While the Freech journals make Birahim Pacha
ake Missolonghi by assault, the Corfu packet brings us
etters of the 5th April, which confirm the news favourable
the Greeks. Ibrahim made another assault upon the 23d to the Greeks. Ibrahim made another assault upon the 23d of March; but the Egyptians were repulsed with a loss of several the seand men; three Beys and a Pacha remained of the field. Ibrahim himself has been dangerously wounded; and according to a report in the lonian Islands, he died of his wounds; but this last news wants confirmation." Letters from Zante, received at Venice, April 15, announce the death of Ibrahim Pacha.

[We find many other articles, all tending to confirm the fiet, that the Greeks have met with some great and onexpected success.]

MORE PARTICULARS FROM COLOMBIA.

MORE PARTICULARS FROM COLOMBIA. The National Journal furnishes us with the proclamation of General Paez, which he published on being restored to his command in Valencia, and also the proceedings of the nunricipal government of Caraccas, by which they acknowledge his authority.

A ccording .o our expectations, this affair, which at first might appear like a formal rebellion, presents itself, on cleer acquaintance, under an aspect calculated, in a great measure, to allay all serious apprehension. The fact that the authority of Paez has been acknowledged by the corporations of Valencia and Caraccas, has little to alarm us, when it is recollected that they were his accusers before the general government. The reason of their assent to his restitution evidently is, that they were intimidated by the disorderly disposition of fits soldiery, who had already committed several murders. Indeed the preservation of order is expressly stated to be their object, in the official declarations published by both those cities.—N. Y. D. Abv.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSAURUSE I'IS LEGISLATURE.

Senete.—The Committee to whom was referred sundry resolutions from the States of Maine, Indiana and Louisiana, relating to amendments of the Constitution of the United States, were, at their request, discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

House.—On the third ballot, the House made a choice of the Hou. Nathaniel Sillabor of Salom, to annoly the years.

House.—On the third ballot, the House made a choice of the Hon. Nathaniel Sillabee of Salem, to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. James Lloyd. He had 112 votes; Webster 78, C. Jackson 12, and 6 for other caudidates. The Senate, on its part, made choice of Brigadier General Franklin Gracory, to be Major General of the 6th division of the Militia, in concurrence with the Bouse. Mr. SLOCUM, of D. submitted an order for the appointment of a Committee to consider the expediency of taxing the property of Ministers of the Gospel; an additional tax on Bachelors, after they arrived at a certain ago; and also, any other property or persons, which are exempted from taxation. Laid on the table.

SUMMARY. .

SUMMARY.

Fire in Partland Me.—On Sunday morning last, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire commenced in a new unoccupied store o'Mr. Joseph Thaxter, in Fore Street, and extended into Juson Street, consuming the buildings on both sides the street(except the corner one of the lateCapt. Smith) as far as the brek stores on the north side and the sunday of the lateCapt. Smith Post office on the south. About 30 stores and other buildings, valued at about \$30,000, were consumed. The fire was supposed to becaused by an incendiary, and a woman has been taken up a suspicion.

It appears by the Jayana weekly Report of the 27th ult. that there were eights-six foreign vessels in that port on

It appears by the Javana weekly Report of the 27th ultithat there were eighty-six foreign vessels in that port on that day, of which sixty-seven were Americans, viz.: 17 ships, 39 brigs, and 11 whoonnes.

The capital at Washington, has already cost the nation about Two Million Dollars, and \$192,000 additional are demanded by the architects and workman during the present year: and an additional sum of \$137,000 will be required next year.

The late House of Assembly of Connecticut consisted of 206 members; of these 126 were Farmers, 36 Merchants, 20 Lawyers, 18 Mechanics and Manufacturers, 6 Physicians.

The Report of the Committee of the Connecticut Legislature on the subject of the Eagle Bank, brings several severe charges against the late President, George Hoadley, Esq. such as employing the funds of the Bank in speculations and adventures, unknown to the Directors and stockholders—making loans to a great extent, without their knowledge,—excessive issues, &c. The case of Mr. Hoadly is to become a matter of legal investigation.

The expenditure of the town of Providence the year past, amounted to \$47,808, of which \$6731 were expended for the support of schools, and \$7797 for the support of the poor.

Poor.

The keel of a sloop of war was laid at the Navy Yard,
Portsmouth, on Fridsy tast.

A Mineral Spring has been recently discovered in
Douglas, Mass. near the Meeting-house.

Western Canal Flour is selling at Albany at \$3, 75 per
barrel, and owing to the extreme depression in the Albany
and New-York markets, a considerable quantity of the Genesce flour has been recently sent to Montreal.

esce flour has been recently sent to Montreal.

Fish for manure.—The Sag Harbor Corrector, says "at Riverhead, on Monday week, the some under the command of Capt. N. Youngs, drew to the shore 1,500,000 of a species of fish called Moss Bunkers." From the same paper we learn "there have been taken at the same place, within three weeks, about 9,000,000 of the above kind of fish, which at one dollar per 1000 will amount to \$9000."

These fish are used for manure, and 10,000 are calculated to make the poorest land produce twenty bushels per acre.

The Reig Maria, Elizabeth, arrived at N. Y. on "Thira-

The Brig Maria-Elizabeth, arrived at N. Y. on Thurs day of last week from Hamburg, brought out about one hun-dred and eighty Saxony Merino Sheep.

The tracelling fare from N.Y. city to Buffalo, a distance of 450 miles, is said to be only twelve dollars.

of 450 miles, is said to be only twelve dollars.

Indiana.—A species of worm, commonly called the army worm, has made its appearance in the neighborhood of New-Albany, in such formidable numbers as to defy every effort of the farmers to check their progress, eating down whole fields, and destroying every vestige of wheat and timothy. The young corn has been also much injured. In Sandwich and Falmouth, Mass, the canker-worm has made sad ravages among the apple-trees.

Locusts in swarms have made their appearance in Hudson and its vicinity. It is said to be just 17 years since they visited that section in any considerable numbers.

In New-Jaray 45,000 acres of woodlands have been run over with fire, and upwards of 8000 cords of wood prapaged for the market have been burnt, and a number of cattle destroyed.

A Boat Race took place in Charleston, S. C. on the 21st

A Boat Race took placein Charleston, S. C. on the 21st ult. between a North Carolina built skiff and a New-York boat: in which the latter was beaten.

Great Haul.—We understand that fifteen hundred and forty Shad were taken at a single draught on Monday last, at the Jefferson fishing place in Chatham, opposite Upper Houses.

Mid. Gaz.

Houses.

A party of young men who recently went from Paris
Me. on a squirrel hunt, returned with game to the number
of 2276—skunks, racoons, foxes, woodchucks, squirrels
bolalinks, owls, woodpeckers, cat-birds, &c. The paper
does not inform us how large the party was, nor how long
they were out—but that surely has something to do with
the story.

Snakeology.—The Belvidere Apollo mentions the exhibition of a collection of two hundred Rattle snakes, at Murie's Tavern in that place.—They are worthy of the attention of the naturalist; being, probably, the finest and largest collection of living Rattleanakes ever seen in this country. They have all been caught within three weeks; principally in the counties of Pike and Wayne, Pa. and are now on their way to Philadelphia.—N. Y. Spectator.

On heaving down the other Thamps for granging in San Har-

On heaving down the ship Thames for repairs in Sag Har-bour, the blade of a sword lish was found in her keel. The sword had penetrated between the main and talse keel, forcing the one from the other upwards of two inches, although secured together by seven 8 inch copper bolts, the heads of which was of sound oak 12 by 3 1-2 mehrs.

A water dog in Philadelphia, seeing a boy in the attempting to swim with the aid of a pair of corks, pour upon them and succeeded in tearing them from beneath the

been for the timely aid of those present. A merchant at Newport, Herkimer Co. N. Y., in a state of intoxication, murdered his wife on the 1st inst. by cutting her throat with a knife. She was a lady highly esteemed 35 years old, and the mother of five children.

Jayears old, and the mother of five children.

Inquest.—Jeremiah M'Carty, the Irishman, mentioned in yesterday's paper as having been committed to the house of correction for being a drunkard, was found a few hours after he was locked up, perfectly dead and cold. On examining his body, the physicians found he had taken, as they supposed, one of his stackings, torn it in pieces and stuffed it into his throat and choked himself to death. The verdict of the Jury was, that he came to his death by choking himself with some woollen substance by stuffing it into his throat.

B. Courier.

Strange doings.—Letters from Kentucky state, that Strange doings.—Letters from Kentucky state, it when Beauchamp, convicted of the murder of Col. Sha was brought up for sentence, his counsel adduced, in ar of judgement, a law of Kentucky, which, by construct repeals the law which inflicted the punishment of death murder, and provides that no person shall be executed murder after the 12th Jan. 1825. The Judge, notwithsting, sentenced him to be executed on the 7th July. ing, sentenced him to be executed on the 7th July. The letters state, that all men of high legal attainments, consider the law to have been repealed.

The persons who lately shot the Elephant in Rhode-Island, have been detected, and bound over for trial.

MARKIAGES

MARKIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Samuel Chency to Miss Eliza H. Rea;
Mr. Wm. Ward Stone to Miss Hielen Scott; Mr. George
Shain to Miss Elizateth Moorhead; Mr. Ozias Goodwin
to Miss Margaret Chapman; Mr. J. H. Perry to Miss Susan Durgin; Mr. Che. F. Schoulz to Mrs. Joann Classen.
In Needham, Mr. Dexter Ware to Miss Mary C. Smith.
—In Roxbury, Mr. Joseph L. Cobb, of Boston, to Miss
Elizaleth M. S. Watson.—In Newton, Mr. Charles R.
Hunnewell to Miss Arvilla Lyon.—In Salem, Capt. Sanuel
Varney to Miss Mary Archer; Mr. Ephram Enersion to
Miss Mary Ann Sage; Mr. Jacol Dennis to Miss Anu
Russel; Mr. Benjamin Bartlett to Mrs. Mary Ann Ped-

rick.—In Taunton, Mr. Jesse Dean to Miss Mary Pratt.—In Granby, Mr. Orlando Chapin to Miss Maria Dickinson.—In South Hadley, Mr. Seth Smith of Granby, to Miss Sarah Judd.—In Conway, Mr. John Adams Nash to Miss Mary Clark.—In Newburyport, Capt. Janes Witham to Miss Elizabeth P. Barker.

In Marbiehead, Capt. Thomas Barker, a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill, aged 76, to Mrs. Grace Swan, aged 68.

At Paris, Le Marquis de Blaisel, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, to Miss Maria Matilda, daughter of Hon. William Bingham, of the United States.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Miss Lucy Wyeth Coolidge, aged 19, eldest daughter of Mr. Jonas C.; Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, wife of Mr. Wm. H. 24; Mr. David Mansfield, 22; Mr. Richard Hall, 46; Mr. Obel Robbins, 49; Mr. Submit Bates, 34; Mr. James Phillips, 48; Mr. Oliver Sampson, late of Winchester, N. H. 46; widow Mary Tugh, 29; Mr. Noah Stoddard, 18, death by accident; Mr. Luther Griggs, 35; Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. S. Sampson, 34.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Eunice Wilde, 51, wife of Hon. Judge W.—In Roxbury, Mr. Noah Kingsbury, 68.—In Dorchester, Mr. George Pierce, 42.—In Charlestown, Mrs. Elizabeth Chaney, 65, wife of Lieut. John C. of Dunstable.—In Newton, Mr. Elijah King, 34.—In Medford, Mrs. Eleanor Gowen, 72; Mr. Daniel Tufts, 69.—In Newburyport, Mrs. Sarah Horton, reliet of the late Daniel H. Esq. 82.—In Marblehead, Mr. Thomas Porter, 65.—In Quincy, Mrs. Priscillia Appleton, widow of John A. Esq. late of Salem, 70.—In Hingham, Hawks Fearing Esq. 75.—In Dracut, Oliver Stearss, Esq. of Amesbury, 40.—In Weymouth, 9th inst. Miss Betsey W. Dyer, 20, daughter of Mr. John D.—In Gradton, Mr. Moses Leavitt, 55. His death was occasioned by a small cut on the knee.—In Pawtucket, Col. Eliphalet Slack, 83.—In Millbury, 10th inst. much lamented, Mr. Orra Good.—Il, 32.

In New Haven, Con. Rev. JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D. LL D. the Geographer.—In York, U. C. Mr. Thomas Smith, Printer, 22.—In New-York, Mr. Moses Gomer, merchant, 52.—In Trenton, N. J. Gen. John Beatty, 78.—Deaths in the New-York Msp. W. Hilliard, Mc. 45; John G. Clark, Boston, 37; Matthew Butler, Mass. 68; Samuel Fisher, do. 41; Benj. Emis, Rhode Island. In the Prison at Detroit, where he had been confined on a charge of being accessary to the murder of a Saginaw Indiance of the beauty of the murder of a Saginaw Indiance of the beauty of the murder of a Saginaw Indiance of the beauty of the murder of a Saginaw Indiance of the beauty of the murder of a Saginaw Indiance of the beauty of the murder of a Saginaw Indiance of the beauty of the murder of a Saginaw Indiance of the beauty of

Samuel Fisher, do. 41; Benj. Ennis, Rhode Island.

In the Prison at Detroit, where he had been confined on a charge of being accessary to the murder of a Saginav Indian, Kishkanko, one of the most despotic and influential force of mayerla of modern times. He had risen, by the head of a numerous and powerfull https://doi.org/10.1006/j.com/10.1006/j.co

Deaths in Boston, week before last, 20, viz. males 14, females 6. Last week, 10, viz. Accidental, 1—Burn, 1—Complaint of the Heart, 1—Consumption, 3—Croup, 1—Dropsy, 1—Dropsy in the Head, 4—Dropsy in the Chest, 1—Inflammation in the Bowels, 1—Lung Fever, 1—Rheumatic, 1—Scarlet Fever 1—Suicide, 1—Unknown, 1—Stillborn, 1. Males 12—Females 7.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Episcopal Missionary Society will be holden in St. Paul's Church, Boston, on Wednesday evening next, at half past seven o'clock, to hear the report of the Directors; after which several Addresses will be made on the subject of Missions. There will be a collection at the close of the services. The friends of Missions generally are respectfully invited to attend.

end.
The members of the Society will meet at the same place
in the afternoon of the same day, at five o'clock, for the
election of officers and the transaction of other business.

The Convention of the Episcopal Church in Massachu setts will be held in St. Paul's Church, Boston, on Wed-nesday the 21st instant. Divine service to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

B. C. CUTLER, Sec'y.

The Managers of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union will meet at the Counting-room of Mr. Nathaniel R. Cobb, Kilhy Street, Boston, on Thursday, 22d inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M.

G. Hallock, Secry.

NEW SERMONS.
THE DEATH OF CHRIST: being the Substance of several Sermons, delivered in Park Street Church, Boston, in the month of January, 1826. By S. EDWARDS DWIGHT.

A Sermon, delivered at Springfield, May 10th, 1826, at the Ordination of the Rev. Rufus Anderson, as an Evangelist; and of the Rev. Messes. Josiah Brewer, Eli Smith, Cyrus Stone, and Jeremiah Stow, to the high and sacred office of Christian Missionaries. By WARREN FAY, Pastor of the first Church in Charlestown, Mass. 20 cts. Rev. Mr. Cornelius's Sermon on the Doctrine of the

MAN RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS BELIEF: Two Sermons, occasioned by a passage in the Inaugural Dis-course of HENRY BROUGHAM, Esq. M. P. on his Installa tion as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, April 6, 1825. By RALFH WARDLAW, D.D. 37 1-2 cts.

Rev. Mr. EDWARDS' Sermon on the Manner of forming and conducting Bible Classes. 12 1-2 ets. Rev. Mr. Edwards' Serman on the Way to be Saved.

Rev. Dr. Woons' Sermon on the Nature and Influence

Rev. Dr. Wolfer of Faith. 17 cts.

Rev. Mr. Stuart's Sermon at the Dedication of the Church in Hanover Street, Boston. 17 cts.

The Gospel its own Witness to the Conscience: A Sermon, delivered in Fortland, Nov. 9, 1825, at the Installation of Rev. Charles Jenkins, Pastor of the Third Congregational Church in that place. By S. Edwards Dwight. 20 cents. For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER,

Theological Booksellers,

June 16.

No. 50, Cornhill, Boston.

FEMALE EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENT Under the care of Miss SELLEY and Mrs. ISHAM, New-Haven, Conn. THE plan of this Institution embraces the three great nts of intellectual, moral, and physical ed

departments of intellectual, moral, and physical education.

In the execution of the intellectual department, the leading object will be to keep the powers of the mind in action, on the various subjects presented to its view, as the best method of developing and extending the pupil's mental In forming the moral character, every effort will be

made to establish it on the firm foundation of personal and particular responsibility to our great Creator and Judga, who requires of his rational creatures, individually, supremo love and obedience to himself and universal benevolence owards all men.

The health of the pupils will have particular attention,

as physical imbeeility opposes an insuperable barrier to any great mental or moral efforts. The members of the Institution are, of course, expected to devote their time, and cheerfully to labor, for the acquisition of knowledge, for the attainment of pure principles, and for the formation of correct habits, under the direction

and for the formation of correct nable, water the direction of the Principals of the establishment.

The elementary and ALL the higher branches of an accomplished English education, will be taught in the Institution, together with the use of the needle in its various departments, Drawing and Painting on velvet and paper, French, and Music. Periodical works, both literary and

French, and Music. Periodical works, both literary and religious, will be received for the benefit of the pupils, who will also have access to a select library.

Terms.—Board and tuition \$40 per quarter, payable in advance.—Washing 37 1-2 cents per dozen.—Books and stationary at the pupil's own expense; also fuel and candles for private rooms in winter.

Extra charges.—Instruction in French \$8 per quarter; in Music on the Piano \$40 prawing and Painting on paper \$60; Theorem Painting on velvet \$40. Stenggraph \$20.

Terms commence on the second Wednesday of May and second Wednesday of November. Reven and a half weeks to the quarter.

to the quarter.

Beds, bedding, &c. are furnished for those who choose double beds.—Parents and Guardians who wish single beds, can be accommodated by furnishing those articles them-

Reference may be made to the Hon. Marcus Morton, and Theophilus Packard, Esq. of Taunton, and the Rev. B. B. Wisner, of Boston. June 16.

PRONOUNCING TESTAMENT.

JUST published, by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, a new edition of the Fronouncing Testament, printed on a fair type and good paper. The attention of School Committees and Instructors is invited to this beautiful edition of the lestament, which has already produced a very extensive and beneficial effect in leading to a correct pronunciation, and is now introduced into schools very generally in New

England.
ALGER'S MURRAY.-L. & E. have just published ALGER'S MURRAY.—L. & E. have just published a new edition of Murray's Abridged Grammar, with various additions and improvements from Murray's large work, by J. ALGER, jr. From the Boston stereotype plates. Griffing and the large work unnecessary in most cases. Price 2 dollars per dozen.

Also, a new edition of Murray's Exercises, improved by J. ALGER, jr. From stereotype plates. June 16.

FOR Sale or to Let, PEW No. 76, in the middle aisle of the Old South Church.-Inquire at 25, Market Street. istf April 28.

#### POETRY

For the Recorder & Telegraph. THE EVENING HOUR. There is a magic spirit in that calm, Which comes with evening, when the air is balm; When happy, little birds, on bush and tree, Are singing out the day so pleasantly; When bees are gone to rest, and the sweet flowers Have closed their purple cups; when gentle showers Of dew are falling, and the night-hawk's cries Are heard, as high the lonely wanderer flies. This is the hour, when nature's silent call Invites to solemn thought—then over all She throws a witching charm. Oh, I have felt In such a spell as if the heart would melt, When the last robin's note has past my ear, In some lone lane, which youth had rendered dear! An angel's voice could scarce have told me more did that bird's. Off the rapt soul would soar From silent earth thro' the more silent sky, Till, lost to life, it breath'd eternity.

How wondrous strange the music of the heart, When careless nature plays her skillful part! Musing at twilight hour, my heedless eye Has stood in tears, and yet I knew not why My heart has heav'd, and the mysterious spell Has fill'd me full of grief, but I could tell No reason of my sorrow—yet I've thought I wept that birds and humble flowers taught ch wisdom, so divine, so full of God, While we, vile men! the path of folly trod. And then to linger till the dark, blue plains Of heaven were lighted with a thousand flames, Has written sacred truth upon my mind, Which time can never blot .- He must be blind Who, in night's solemn walk, cannot discern A God, for whom those golden altars burn! Oh, if mankind would loake br mght, a ney would mistake no more; truths so divine Come with the twilight hour, and thro' the evening shi

## MISCELLANY.

From a late Calcutta paper.
NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

An important step towards the complete civiliation of the natives of India has been attained in the establishment of a seminary at Calcutta, for the education of native girls. This society, called the Ladies Society for native Female Education cation, has been established about two years, has become very popular among all ranks of society, and is gaining rapid accessions of strength. It was commenced by members of the Established Church, and numerous were the difficulties which surrounded it at its commencement; yet perseve-ring zeal has triumphed over these difficulties until every doubt has been hushed by success. In 1822, Mrs. Wilson began the labor of instruction under the patronage of the Church Missionary under the patronage of the Church Missionary Society, and during that year eight schools were opened, containing 200 children; the second year was increased to 300; and during the third year to about 500, when the above society was formed, and Mrs. Wilson was joined in her labors by two other instructors. Thus inthe space of four years more than 500 native females have been brought under a course of instruction, and have made fair progress in reading, writing, and needle work. We copy from the india Gazette the following account of a late examination of the

schools, which will be read with delight by every good man, and especially by the Christian.

"On Friday morning, Dec. 23rd, the fourth public examination of the girls was held in the public examination of the girls was held in the Old Church room, in the presence of the Right Honorable Lady Amherst, Patroness of the Society, the Honorable Miss Amherst, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. Helber, Mrs. Harrington, the venerable archdeacons of Calcutta and Bombay, several of the Clergy, ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability, together with Rajah Bider ath Roy, Rajah Shibkishen, and a large body of native gentlemen. The children were examined in suitable school books, where the several of the command-of them repeated Bengalee hymns—others read part repeated Bengalee hymns—others read of them repeated Bengalee hymns—others read part of the New Testament, and gave the meanag of the passages; afterwards they read and repeated a portion of the Geography, with which they appeared familiar. The Lord Bishop with his accustomed condescension and kindness ques-tioned them in Hindoostanee respecting the dif-ferent parts of the world, several of which places they could point out to his Lordship on the Bengallee map. gallee map. Afterwards specimens of their sew-ing were exhibited, a sampler of needle work was presented to the Lady Patroness as a mark of gratitude for the zeal she has manifsted in the cause. A pair of Bands were presented to the Lord Bishop, and another pair to the archdeacon Corie, as a specimen of of the children's progress. examination, Rajah Bidenauth cam forward in the noble spirit of liberality and gave a donation of Rs. 20,000, (Twenty Thousand Sieca Rupees,) to forward the cause of Native Fe ca Rupees,) to forward the cause of Native Fe-male Education in the erection of a Central School. The ladies having been apprized of his intention, had prepared an elegant sampler, in which were marked, "May every blessing attend the generous Rajah Bidenauth,"—the sampler was presented to the Rajah by the Lord Bishop to the great admiration and interest of the ladies and gentlemen who favored the meeting with their presence. After the examination the friends proceeded to inspect a large and elegant assortment of fancy articles, which had been presented ladies in Calcutta and the Upper Provinces and which were offered for sale to assist the funds of this great and good cause. The conduct of the ladies who have so zealously aided the worl is indeed highly praiseworthy; for no less than eight hundred Rupees have been realized on this occasion for articles, which have been prepared by ladies in and near Calcutta during the past year. It may no doubt be expected that the no-ble example which the native gentlemen in Colble example which the native gentlemen in Calcutta have before them in the splendid donation of Rajah Bidenauth, will soon produce its proper effect, in leading others to appropriate a portion of their immense wealth, either to the same object or to the support of other useful institutions

which have in view the good of their fellow-mer "After the examination a collection was made, amounting to 500 Rupees, which added to the sum realized by articles sold, and the noble donation of Rajah Bidenauth, amounted to 21,300 Sicca rupees.

SLAVERY.

On the 18th March, in the French Chamber of Peers, a law being under discussion for the pre-vention of crimes, in the ports of the Levant and the Barbary States, M. de Chauteaubriand proposed an amendment, by which it should be de-clared a misdemeanor or crime, according to the aggravation of the case, punishable under the law against trading in black slaves, for French sub-jects, and French ships, to be concerned in the trade of slaves, under any pretext, in the ports of the Levant or Barbary. This amendment was supported by the mover in two speeches, and by Mr. Laine, and opposed by the keeper of the seals. M. de Chauteaubriand said, that if the law which prescribed penalties for being concern-

ed in trade of the blacks, had said only the trade in slaves, he should have had no amendment to propose. But as the prohibition extended only to the trade of black slaves, he would suppose that propose. But as the prohibition extended that to the trade of black slaves, he would suppose that a vessel, loaded with negroes, should sail from a vessel, loaded with negroes, should sail from a vessel, loaded with negroes, should sail from cargo to Alexandria, the captain might be information to Alexandria, the captain might be information to the same time another vessel should arrive at the same port, loaded with the unhappy Greek slaves, taken on the devastated plains of Argos or of Athens, no information could be brought against the accomplices of such a crime. The laws would punish, in the same place, in the same port, and, at the same house, the captain who should sell a black man, and would suffer to escape him who should trade in the white man. "It is matter of public notoriety," said he, "that women, children, and old men, have been transported in vessels belonging to civilized nations, to be sold as slaves in the different bazaars of Europe, Asia, and Africa. These women, children, and old men, are of the white race, to which we belong; they are Christians like us; and I would add, they were born in that Greece, the we belong; they are Christians like us; and I would add, they were born in that Greece, the mother land of civilization, if I were not forbidden to recall recollections which would disquiet your minds. God forbid that I should wish to your minds. God forbid that I should wish to diminish the horror inspired by the trade in negro slaves; but I speak before Christians; I speak before the venerable prelates of a church lately persecuted. When they tear a negro from his forests, he is transported to a civilized country; he finds chains there it is true; but religion, which can do nothing for his liberty in this world, although it has declared the abolition of slavery; religion, which cannot defend him against the although it has declared the abolition of statery; religion, which cannot defend him against the passions of men, at least console the poor negro, and assures him of that deliverance in another life, which is found with the repairer fall wrongs, with the Father of all mercies. But the inhabitor from the flames and ruins of his country, the wife taken from the embraces of her murdered wife taken from the embraces of her mur wife taken from the embraces of her murdered husband, the infant torn from it mother, in whose arms it had been baptized,—at this race is civilized and Christian. To whom are they sold? To Barbary and Mahometarism. Here the religious crime is united to the civil and political crime, and the individual who commits it is guilty at the tribunal of the God of Christians, as well as at the tribunal of civilized nations; he is quilty of the appeteries which will follow from guilty of the apostacies which will follow from this traffic, disowned of Heaven, as well as responsible for the other miseries, which will be the inevitable consequences of it in this world. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 85 to 64. [Question.—Is the negro permitted or enabled to learn the assurances of Religion !]—Nat. Gaz.

#### MANUMISSION

Raleigh, (N. C.) May 30.—At the annual meeting of the Society of Friends in this State, held last Fall, that respectable body came to the resolution of manumitting and removing 21 the the coloured people held by them, that were willing to leave the country; and since that time, they have been concerting measures for carrying their intentions into effect, and in consulting the wishes of the coloured people themselves in relation to their furure destination, which has resulted in the following arrangement: 120 of the number ene desirous of going to Hayti; 316 to Liberia; and about 100 wish to be sent to the non slave-holding States of Ohio or Indiana—which we believe colorect the whole of the population we believe embrace the whole of the population of this description held by this Society, ex-cept a few who have formed family connexions which they are unwilling by removal to dissolve, and where the husband or wife is held by persons

rom whom they cannot be purchased. We obtained this information from our friend Dr Geo. Swaine, of Guilford Co. (as he passed through this city, a few days ago) who is deputed by his society to attend to the embarkation & to supply the wants of that part of this population who ha made cheice of Hayti for their future home. They will sail from our port of Beaufort, a few day for the purpose, owned by Mr. Henry Cooke, of that place, and commanded by Capt. Thompson

The 316 of this population who have chosen to go to Liberia, and the 100 who wish to be removd to Ohio or Indiana, will also be sent there a the expense of the Society of Friends; the former by one of the first vessels to the African set tlement; and the latter by means of wagons, which will be engaged to convey them and the little property of which they may be possessed.

Besides the above mentioned coloured people

we learn, that this Society have already sent of 61 persons to the State of Ohio, 47 by the Indian Chief which lately sailed from Norfolk to Liberia. and 11 by another vessel which sailed about th same time to Africa.

It ought also to be mentioned to the credit of ciety, that it contributed \$800 to the funds of the African Colonization Society soon after its

### SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT

OF SERVANTS The first annual report of the Society in New York for the encouragement of faithful Domestic Servants, has just been published. It is a valua-ble document, and should be attentively perused by all who take an interest in the welfare elass of our fellow citizens. It is supposed that from one sixth to one eighth part of the population of the city consists of domestic servants, and yet until this society was formed in May of last year, no special effort had been made to their character. The evils arising from this neglect are thus described in the report.

That the number of faithful and respectable servants in our city, has, latterly been quite inad-equate to our wants, is a fact as notorious as it is lamentable. This arises, partly from the genius of our government, partly from the rapid growth of our city, partly from the facility with which a comfortable subsistence may be earned, in many stations which the pride of servants leads them to consider as being more reputable than their own; but mairly, from a love of incessant change, which characterizes nearly all, and attaches to many who would otherwise be accounted good servants. This restlessness of mind, and love of change, is especially true of the young and unwary female servants, which class constitutes a large portion of our domestics. By frequent re-movals, the desire to change is increased, and the ability to be useful is lessened; they are exposed by the variety of scenes and associates which they encounter, to powerful temptations, to evil con-versation, to the contraction of habits inimical to versation, to the contraction of habits inimical to the interests of their employers, and opposed to their own happiness. They become impatient of control or of advice, negligent of their duty, and, after wandering from place to place, deterio-rating at every change, they not unfrequently end their days in the miserable haunts of vice. For a great length of time, domestic comfort has in this country been impaired by these causes, a best in country been impaired by these causes; a hostile body has been found in the bosom of every family, mingling in all its concerns; but with a separate and opposite interest; and the evil, at all times, distressing, became, in the beginning of the last

year, quite insupportable.

To remedy this evil the Directors have adopted a variety of measures. In the first place, a registry office has been opened in a central part of the city, in which the names of such servants as wish

iums of from five to twenty dollars each, are offered to such servants as may have distinguished themselves by their good conduct, and by having remained in their respective places, one, two, and three or more years. 3. A Bible is given with each premium; and 4. Measures are taken for procuring a large number of religious tracts-particularly adapted to the case of servants, to be distributed among them.

We are happy to find that the Directors are disposed to lay so much stress on the religious in struction of servants. Real piety is the only rem edy for the evils of which they complain. The sentiments expressed in the following paragraphs will commend themselves to the good sense of all our readers.

our readers.

Each premium mill be accompanied by a parchment Certificate, and a Bible will also be given to each of the successful candidates. It is hoped that this may be the means of leading many to read the inspired volume, from which alone men of all ranks and classes can learn to discharge their respective duties. If our servants were Christians in sincerity, we should have little cause of complaint, and every scheme for their improve-ment must be radically defective which does not directly aim to make them wise unto salvation, and to point their view beyond their obscure lot in this world, to the eternal holiness and happiness of heaven, where there is neither master nor ser vant, but where shall be one in our Almighty Re

In accordance with this view, the Managers have offered a premium of thirty dollars for the best tract, calculated for the instruction of Do-mestic Servantsin their Moral and Religious Du-ties; and they izfulge the hope, that the sound-est heads and the readiest pens will be brought to reflect and to write upon this subject, and that an interest will be felt in it, proportioned rather to the importance of the object, than to the value of the offering. It is boped that the time is not discontinuous. tant, when we shall have it in our power to publish & distribute many of these little messengers of usefulness, and any donations of tracts, or of money made towards the establishment of a fund for this purpose, will be thankfully received, and

faithfully appropriated.

Every parent must be aware of the influence which servants may, and usually do acquire over the minds of children. And when we consider how much and how necessary is their intercourse how powerful, and often how pernicious their example, in the tender season of childhood, al must agree in the importance of giving that influence a proper direction. This can only be done by the exercise of a more liberal, and a more Christian policy. Is it not, indeed, if mere selfishness were consulted, the surest, nay, the onng them better men and women? If any argufrent were necessary to establish this point, are enabled to present it, in the gratifying cirare enabled to present it, in the grantlying cir-camstance, that a majority of the applicants for the highest premiums, are represented to be as remarkable for their piety, as for the faithful dis-charge of their secular duties. In accordance with this is the remark of the London Institution, most of the servants who have lived 2, 5, 7, and 10 years in the same situations respective ly, are spoken of by their mistresses as being con-scientiously religious, and these stationary ser-vants are chiefly found with employers who con-duct their families on Christian principles."

By affording to sevants frequent opportunities from al and religious instruction; by teaching them their duty, and its connexion with their true interests; by showing them that character is nec sary to obtain a place, and that consistency and fuithfulness are requisite to keep it; by teaching them, that to be a respectable servant, is to be respected man; and by proving to them that nei-ther their temporal or spiritual, welfare are indif-ferent to you, the influence of conscience will be pre-served over all their conduct, without which there can be no excellence. If we thus practice, & if the heart be not callous to all correct feeling, we shall have faithful, discreet, and obliging servants, "showing all good fidelity," and perhaps some, for whose very sakes like the patriarch of old, we and our families may be blessed.

If masters will deceive the Society in the man

per mentioned below, they certainly cannot complain if they are deceived in the character of the ervants whom they obtain from the Society's

The faults that occasion bad servants are not seldom found in the treatment of employers, who do not always keep in mind the Divine precept, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." Some cases have occurred, where, for the most venial offence, a ervant has been suddenly discharged, and a fair character refused to be given. This is manifestly unjust, as well as impolitic. The opposite case, however, more frequently occurs, where employers will good-naturedly give a servant a certificate of good character, expressing all his valuable qualities and carefully concealing the bad one for which, perhaps, he has been discharged. This eulpable reluctance to disclose the vices efects of servants, doubtless aris taken benevolence towards them. But is it just to the good, -is it even kindness to the bad serto the good,—is it even kindness to the bad servant? On the contrary, is it not essentially practising a duplicity, which, while it sinks the servant deeper in folly or in guilt, by conniving at his foible or his crime, subjects the employer to the same deception which he has assisted to practice upon others. Such mistaken kindness has sometimes proved nearly fatal to the quiet and hanniness of a family. It is but a the quiet and happiness of a family. It is but a short time since such a good natured hypocrisy had nearly cost a mother the life of her child. The fault of the nurse was intemperance, which had been carefully concealed when inquiry was made, and not the hand of a stranger lifted from a gutter where she had fallen, the poor wretch and her helpless charge, the unbappy mother might have discovered it too late. In giving the character of this servant, the mantle of charity had been drawn, with undue kindness, over her besetting sin. A systematic course of conduct on the part of employers, at once firm and consistent, dignified and kind; conforming to the law of love, which teaches us to make due allowance for human infirmities, would tend to increase the happiness of both parties, and to promote that affectionate fidelity which it is the object of this Institution to cherish and to reward. In the character of a servant the whole truth

## be rigidly stated, and any thing short of this is an abuse of the confidence reposed in us. THE LOCUSTS.

The accounts we have received from various parts of the Commonwealth, describe the drought as particularly distressing. Some of the wells have dried up; and even some of the mills, which are situated upon the rivers, are arrested or re-duced in their operations by the want of water. The growing crops of rye, oats, clover, &c. is much injured in the fields. We have not had rain, since we last mentioned the drought, except a slight shower on Sunday night. But the weatherwise prophets say, that as the moon is now full, we may look out for plentiful showers. So mote

Another peculiarity of this spring is, the vast number of Locusts, which people many of the woods. The appearance of this noisy insect is said to be periodical; but observers occasionally to procure places, & can produce satisfactory evidence of their good character, are entered. 2. Pre-

er the one of the other, the phenomenon is strange enough; and its solution remains among "the things in heaven and earth, which are not dreamed of in our philosophy." They abound in the forests of oak; sometimes many of them swarming on one tree, and scarcely one tree whose foilage escapes the devourer. We have heard of foilage escapes the devourer. We have heard of their swarming in many parts; south of the James River, on the Pamunkey, as high up as the vi-cinity of the Blue Ridge, &c. In this neighbour-hood, the locusts have cast their old shells; and they are in the act of depositing their eggs.— Plucking off the branch of the tree on which you see them, you will discover several longitudinal slits in the bark, almost in a line with each other; on opening which you find the rows of eggs ly ing under the bark. These eggs are white; and from their number promise a plentiful crop of the insect. The present Locust of the woods is different in several of its characters from the on which regularly visits our houses and yards in the autumn. The former has a body of a deep brown colour, and the edges of its gauze wings are of a are much lighter, being greenish, &c. former has a murmuring mournful note, something like that of the small frog; the latter utters the shrillest note known to us; so much so as appar-rently to make the interior of the ear to quiver with the agitation.

The Asiatic travellers tell us of the immense devastation which is occasioned by the swarms of locusts in those regions; eating up almost every species of herbage, shrub, and corn; and threatening man himself with a famine. We do not apprehend any such calamity from our present visitants. They have not yet attacked our fields, and will no doubt find leaves enough to subsist upon, until the heat of the summer or the drench ing of the rains shall drive them away.

#### For the Recorder & Telegraph BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Messrs. Willis & Hallock, Permit me through the medium of your paper o acquaint the friends of this Seminary with the recent encouraging success of some of its agents particularly that of Mr. Wales Lewis and Mr. Ralph S. Crampton. Intending to circulate the Annual Report of Receipts at the Treasury of this Institution, in which each donation will be noted in a separate item, I shall only solicit a place in your paper for the amount collected in each town visited by the Agents.

Mr. Lewis collect	ed in	Ma	ssachusetts. He obta	ined	in
Fairhaven,	\$13	25	Leicester,	310	50
New Bedford,	10	25	Holden,	36	85
Wareham,	9	38	Rutland,	24	32
Rochester,	20	63	Northampton,	55	02
Attleboro', cash, 33	80		Hatfield,	19	62
Subscription, 20	53	80	Hadley,	52	37
Franklin,	70	00	Southampton,	41	0.4
Medway,	16	00	Westhampton,	18	75
Wrentham,	61	50	Easthampton,	8	00
Foxboro'.	21	50	Stockbridge,	15	50
Easton,	123	75	Lee,	18	40
Abington,	52	51	South Hadley,	17	00
Weymouth,	27	19	Monson,	21	50
Braintree,	28	25	From a Soc. unknown,	* 12	12
Holliston,	15	00	From 7 other towns,	28	57
Hanson,	20	00	Bristol and Tiverton		
Framingham,	27	87	in Pawtucket, R. I	. 16	50
Sherburn,	11	00	Clothing and bedding	Z	
Hopkinton,	26	08	from the Doreas So		
Westboro',	55	05	ciety, in Sharon		
Marlboro',	20	60	valued at	29	29
Millbury, cash, 75	08			-	
Subscriptions, 13		09	\$1226 81		
Grafton,		77			

Beside the above amount, there have been received many valuable books; among which is a superb edition of Johannis Lightfootii, Opera Omnia: printed at Rotterdam, 1686. This was resented by Rev. JONATHAN HOMER, of Newton, and, considering its antiquity, is in a state of

admirable preservation.

Mr. Lewis visited a few towns in which he made no collections; but not because of unfriendly feelings on the part of the inhabitants. In some places, where a lively interest in the object of his mission, was manifested, collections had recently been made for other purposes. He re-ports that he uniformly received the kindest at-tection from ministers and others, and the most friendly aid in prosecuting the business of his tour. Every page of his journal furnishes clear testimony that it was written among friends.

estimony that it	was	WIL	tten among iries	lus.	
Mr. Crampton spe	nt th	e pri	ncipal part of his a	gency	in
ermont. He collect	ted i	n			
Bennington,	89	87	Georgia.	8	25
Manchester,	12	56	St. Albans,	12	25
Dorset,	7	36	Jericho.	15	88
Rupert,	5	25	Waterbury,	7	50
Pawlet.	28	85	Montpelier,		75
Granville, N. Y.	20	88	Danville,	10	25
Poultney,	4	99	Guildhall,	11	55
Castleton.	9	50	St. Johnsbury,		25
Rutland, E. parish,	20	94	Burlington,		60
Do. West parish,	14	99	Luneaburgh,		00
Pittsford,	8	98	In 9 other towns,		27
Orwell,	8	12	Lancaster, N. H.	13	77
Benson,	7	90	Bath,	9	
Shoreham,	8	04	In 2 other towns,	3	25
New-Haven,	7	24		-	-
Hicesburgh,	11	50		\$363	40
A part of the	mo	unt	received in the	easte	ern

part of Vermont, and in New-Hampshire, was

a a former subscription. In places where the Institution was known Mr. Crampton found a favourable state of feeling, and in such as had received but little information, respecting its character and operations, he generally found a readiness to listen to his remarks. And in a few towns only, where he presented his solicitations, did he fail of obtaining contributions.

Others, who have been engaged in collecting for the funds of this Institution, have had the satisfaction of discovering a growing confidence in its utility, and a more cheerful readiness to aid its operations; still its funds are insufficient to support so extensive and powerful an influence as the urgent necessities of a sinful and dying world demand. It is, however, with grateful pleasure I make known the fact, that within a few months the state of the treasury has been so far improved, that more young men can now be received upon the charity foundation. And, in connexion with this information, it may be of service to those who may turn their thoughts to this Seminary, to know that the regular term of study is four years; that beneficiaries are allowed about sixty dollars a year: or, in other words, their board, lodging, room and washing are provided, the expense of which is about that sum per annum. One half of the amount advanced for a beneficiary, together with interest, is to be refunded as s may find it convenient after completing his stu-dies. Daniel Pike, Tennier of DANIEL PIKE, Treasurer of Bangor Theological Seminary.

Bangor, Me. June 2, 1826. P. S. Should the publishers of Newspapers feel disposed to insert this article, by so doing they will promote the cause of Christian charity, and oblige the writer.

D. P.

\* This sum was deposited with Messrs. Crocker &

At a meeting of the Lutheran Synod east of the At a meeting of the Lutheran Syrood east of the Susquehannah, on the 20th ult., 32 clergymen and 24 lay delegates being present, six candidates for admission were examined and accepted. Several missionaries were appointed to visit the destitute brethren in the West.

Bias being aked how a man should order his life, an wered, "As if a man might live long, or die quickly." Faith is the only bank upon which age may draw with he greatest boldness, when his calamities at their

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE BIBLE From the Speech of Rev. Mr. WHEELER, of White

Vt. before the American Bible Society, May 11, Allow me to add, if testimony can be war one more evidence of the good uting the Holy Scriptures, by the relat little occurrence in the neighb Green Mountains. I heard it related by clergyman in my neighborhood, and in substance from his lips. "In the 1816," he observed, "I was called to Sabbath in a town in the northern part mont, and the next morning, though i ing out some of those who had the greate to say, 'No man careth for my soul,' other places, I was attracted by the sm in from a potash, (a small manufactory of ash cs,) and on entering found a person at After some conversation conce occupation, I inquired if he made it any his business to attend to the interests of He said, No, he had no time for that. I he kept a Bible. He said, No, he could He had a wife and seven childre could searcely find food and clothing fo But would you read a Bible, if you had on said, I think I should sometimes. I then to from my pocket, and told him it was not m the property of the Bible Society, and him to read it and pray over it, I gave it hand and left him in tears. I afterwards that he was a profane, wicked, debased

Sometime after, as I happened to pass that I called to see him, and found both him a wife rejoicing in the Savior they had four their Bible, and striving to imitate him by ber, humble, and pious life, and their eleredy to inquire, "What must see do to ed." For several years, when passing the Lalways inquired after this poor man, and he persevered in living according to the r his Bible. I was told by his employer wh one day urging another person to purchase ble, who did not own one, but who refused much indifference, that this poor man being ness to it, said with a sigh, Once I had no B but now I could better go without the last recothing than live without my Bible. T ther of this poor man was once possessed perty and influence in one of the New E States, and was a colonel in the revoluti war, but became reduced, and his children to a level with the lowest state of society as this man spent himself for the liberties country, who would withhold the dollar should save his poor lost son from eternal bond and thus re-give a patriot to his country a servant to his God."

## HENRY'S COMMENTARY ON TH

HENRY'S COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE.

AN Exposition of the OLD AND NEW TEST MENT. Wherein each chapter is summed up in use tents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distact graphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; sense given, and largely illustrated, with Practical Remaind Observations. By MATTILEW HENRY, late Minis of the Gospel. A New Edition: edited by Rev. Good BORDER, and Rev. JOSEPH HUGHES, A.M. With a of the Author, by Rev. SAMULE PALISTE.

of the Author, by Rev. Samuel Palate.

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needs no recommendation.

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eribers; and to those who obtain but two subscric-casonable allowance will be made.

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mainder of the season. They have accordingly eng mainder of the season. They have accordingly enable and experienced Lecturer, with an extensive a and a valuable collection of minerals, to deliver complete courses of Lectures in CHEMISTRY, NY, MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY. In Philosophy and Astronomy, every recitation is to ture, and to be illustrated by apparatus and exp The Trustees believe that they are now able to the thorough and as extensive a course of instructions. thorough and as extensive a course of instruct Natural, Intellectual, and Moral Sciences, as most of our Colleges. Several new boardingmost of our Colleges.

occupied by genteel families, will be open for the ac
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to many terms and morals. All the on will be paid to manners and morals.

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he next term will commence the 3d of July. Brookfield, May 23, 1826.

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The Second Course of 3 years, is devoted to the state the Latin, Greek, and French Languages. Deplomas awarded at the completion of each course. Regular Courses of Lectures upon Natural and Expanded Philosophy and Astronomy, Chymiatry, Macry, Geology, and Botany.

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Establishment (as it respects advantage) to ing with the first in our country: and from as an Instructor and his entire devotedness as an Instructor and his entire devotedness to the terests of his pupils, he hopes to secure the entire at tion of his patrons.

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nd the public generally, that he has taken Store ( and the public generally, that he has taken occupied by Amos Fitch,) No. 22 Court opposite the head of Market Street. Where opposite the head of Market Street. Where he has and is constantly receiving from some of the first rat factories in this country, an extensive and complete ment of all kinds of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Boys, Mr Childrens Boots, Shoes and Stippers, all of which in the most fishionable style, and will be sold at a ces as can be found at any store in this country.

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the quantity.

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tf Apr

No. 25.

RELIG

It is with end regret, the with this tith in which the Episcopal claim with those of

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of any denor that any one place their cland Jesuits, such gross in Of the chain have only to but that other of them we Of that dege trous commu the apologic their vices. in Canada a far the provi ing with the the privilege gious institut anteed to the self; but eve attack or for toleration w

also and the With the the English almost entire the land of N may not be nathies of th ed to these missionaries ren and kind the America climate almo parallel of While the m shire have b sionaries, c. Bibles, have pendent chi at the distant that the mis pagation of collected lar ing school-ho bles and prei many of whe itans? W viduals, hin that Society, would tak upon that C labored amo postle, givin pending a l powerful int ing church

More mentality at missionaries the United also add, tha tion of her i New-Engla This once

long as a rest region, with higher rewing good, and was now the H sight" of all and Lower provincial " all the memb religion is a lian priest i that "in no tween Epis bec;" and

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MESSES. ordinary cor paper of the ing to give pect of Low tectly obser the country eralized in entirely th should not l readers, by would appe partly from having bee relative to t ed those ren was decide give the ha If a ten

a consider of it, which vation has me in maki tus" had go previous w account of would not motives of v erty to form be, I can con ect of his he however, con with highly have warped down as currency thi cusers, that Catholics ar handed pro